FBIS DAILY REPORT

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SOVIET OFFICIAL DISCUSSES OUTCOME OF TALKS

PY010313 Buenos Aires CLARIN in Spanish 31 Jul 80 p 8

[Text] Yuriy Fokin, secretary general of the Soviet Foreign Ministry, yesterday continued talks with Argentine officials and attended a lunch at the Soviet Embassy which was also attended by Col Carlos Cavandoli, Argentine under secretary of foreign relations.

After the meeting, which was held "in a very cordial climate," the Soviet envoy explained to CLARIN the scope of his visit and the topics he discussed with Argentine officials.

Fokin stressed "the honor of having been received by Foreign Minister Pastor," and the importance of his visit to the Atucha nuclear plant today.

He said: "I have come to Argentina to talk about the coming UN meeting and also about the UNESCO assembly to be held in Belgrade."

"We have talked about topics to be discussed at the UN meeting, such as overall political and social issues and human rights."

Asked about human rights, Fokin said: "We are convinced that we share points of agreements with Argentina because our two countries uphold the principle of respect for sovereignty of other countries. We oppose the creation of supranational organizations, especially on human rights, within the United Nations. The creation of these organizations would entail interference in the internal affairs of other states."

He added: "We view the United Nations as the proper forum to discuss the question of massive human rights violations such as those committed by Israel against the Palestinians, in Northern Ireland, in Chile and in Europe with immigrant workers."

Fokin also analyzed the problem of disarmament and the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty, which our country has not signed.

The Soviet envoy admitted that "there were points of agreement on all the topics," but he added: "We do not seek to persuade but to compare positions and clarify several matters."

Secretary Fokin then pointed out that "our disagreements with Argentina stemmed from the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty, but this was necessary because we needed to clarify Argentina's position regarding this treaty."

He added: "We consider the validity of the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty to be essential for promoting nonproliferation. The treaty has been criticized for 12 years but we should point out two positive aspects of it: Over the past 5 years, many countries signed the treaty and there are already 112 signatories; while the treaty has not solved the nuclear problem, it automatically became a barrier to proliferation."

Visit to Atucha Plant

PY010314 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 2000 GMT 31 Jul 80

[Text] Yuriy Fokin, secretary general of the Soviet Foreign Ministry, will return to his country tomorrow. Today he visited the Atucha nuclear plant on an invitation extended to him by the authorities of the National Atomic Energy Commission.

Departure for Moscow

PY032313 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 3 Aug 80 p 11

[Text] (NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS)--The Soviet Union "very much appreciates" Argentina's decision not to join the grain embargo called for by U.S. President Jimmy Carter, Soviet Foreign Secretary Yuriy Fokin said yesterday just before returning to Moscow after a one-week visit here.

The Soviet official told reporters at Ezeiza [Airport] that relations between his country and Argentina had "improved" as a result of its not participating in the embargo.

The Soviet foreign secretary had visited various nuclear installations during his stay, among them the Atucha nuclear energy plant. He confirmed that he had held conversations with authorities here on "questions related to the problems of the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons."

Fokin expressed "general satisfaction" with the contacts made during his stay, although he reported, "I cannot say that we agreed on everything...but that is not the most important thing."

The Russian evaded questions on whether the Soviet Union's and the U.S. position on the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons might coincide. At first he answered, "The question is very broad, too broad for me to answer concretely."

HARGUINDEGUY DISCUSSES POLITICAL DIALOGUE, DETAINEES

PY040024 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 2 Aug 80 p 9

[Excerpt] (NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS)--Interior Minister General Albano Harguindeguy said yesterday that there will never be "large scale limits on political activity" in Argentina. He also announced that within the next few days he will invite outstanding Peronist personalities and leaders to take part in a new round of the political dialogue programmed by the armed forces.

The minister held a press conference in his government house office at which he spoke on several current topics. He reiterated that he considered the war against subversion to be a closed chapter and revealed that 1,200 people were now under detention and held at the disposal of the executive power.

Harguindeguy denied reports of alleged interference by his ministry to censor interviews made by television channels under state control. He also said that the current provincial governors, if confirmed by the next president, will continue to fill their posts for the next six years.

The minister did not reveal which Peronist leaders would be invited to the dialogue, but recent reports mentioned Raul Matera, Enrique Osella Munoz and Luis Rubbeo as the likely candidates.

The last two were Peronist deputies up to March 26, 1976. Matera was never active among the Peronist leaders but exercised a great deal of influence within the party.

The minister said that up to now a lot of progress had been made in the talks, specially as regards the struggle against subversion and the fact that the electoral process should be a gradual one.

Asked when politicians would be asked to express their views on the future laws concerning political parties, Harguindeguy said he had asked the president to inform him as soon as the military junta had submitted their findings. The minister asked that this would provide the basis for drawing up the law.

GOVERNMENT BREAKS DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH NICARAGUA

PA022001 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1854 GMT 2 Aug 80

[Text] La Paz, 2 Aug (EFE)--The Bolivian military government announced here today its decision to break diplomatic relations with the Sandinist government in Nicaragua, which it accused of meddling in the [country's] internal affairs.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman released the communique reporting the decision today. "The Managua government seeks to become the director of Latin America's policies and, with improper and unusual language, has addressed the American governments, slandering Bolivia and its government. Its attitude constitutes open meddling," the noted says. "The extremist and terrorist conspiracy of which the Sandinist group has become the mouthpiece cannot be kept secret," it adds.

"The Bolivian Government cannot tolerate such flagrant meddling, which hurts the feelings of a majority of the governments which are members of the inter-American system and will not allow this action, which is sectarian in every way, to prosper at the OAS.

Two weeks ago the Nicaraguan delegation to the OAS asked the other members to an urgent meeting of foreign ministers of OAS member states. The initiative was not initially endorsed. "Calumny and slander do not bother us, but in view of the dignity of our people, we cannot overlook conduct which is aggressive in every way, which obliges the Government of Bolivia, headed by his most excellent Gen Luis Garcia Meza, to suspend its relations, not with the people of Nicaragua, but with a government, which has lost its confidence and friendship."

The Foreign Ministry affirms that the junta of commanders is governing according to the rules of the legal and moral framework of international coexistence, "which is certainly not the case with our gratuitous detractor, in whose territory there still exists fighting by rebel groups," it adds.

The foreign Ministry recalls today that Bolivia, more than 1 year ago, contributed to the struggle of the peoples of Nicaragua "...and admired the decision and heroism with which they fought the dictatorship."

The Bolivian Government, adhering to the OAS Charter, considers that "there is no legal or moral justification" for calling an extraordinary meeting. It recalls that there can only be such a call when a problem of an urgent nature must be considered: "in the event of armed attack, within the territory of an American state or within the region of security delimited by the existing treaties."

Finally, the Foreign Ministry accused Nicaragua of waging "a fierce campaign among the member nations of the OAS for the Permanent Council to proceed to such a call...."

LATIN Report

PY021958 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1924 GMT 2 Aug 80

[By Rene Villegas]

[Text] La Paz, 1 Aug (LATIN)--In deciding today that it will break diplomatic relations with Nicaragua, the Bolivian military government made its first serious international decision since it assumed power on 17 July. The Bolivian Foreign Ministry made this announcement in an official communique which states that the Bolivian Government is breaking diplomatic relations with "a government that has lost its trust and friendship, but not with the people of Nicaragua."

The Nicaraguan Government junta said this morning in Washington that it will also break relations with the military government of Bolivia. The Nicaraguan Government failed in its efforts to call an OAS foreign ministers conference to isolate the Bolivian regime. In this regard, the Bolivian Government said today that it knows the Nicaraguan regime is continuing "its campaign among OAS members to urge the OAS Permanent Council to call the foreign ministers conference."

Ecuador has suspended diplomatic relations with the Bolivian military regime to condemn the interruption of the Bolivian democratic process, while four other Latin American countries have recognized the government headed by Gen Luis Garcia Meza. Argentina was the first country to announce its recognition of the new Bolivian Government. It was followed by Paraguay, Brazil and Uruguay.

Bolivia is about to withdraw from the Andean Pact because of the statement signed in Lima by the presidents of four of its five members--Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Venezuela--in which they condemn the interruption of the Bolivian democratic process. Gen Luis Garcia Meza recently stated that "Bolivia may withdraw from the Andean Pact." The Bolivian foreign minister stated last Thursday that the interference of Andean Pact countries in Bolivian domestic affairs in "unacceptable."

Capt Francisco Mariaca, the integration minister of the new Bolivian regime, said last night that Bolivia in 1969 signed a "subregional economic agreement, not a political doctrine agreement," with the other Andean countries.

"For more than a year now Bolivia has been evaluating its participation in integration processes. The results do not seem to confirm the achievement of the expected objectives," he added.

The official declaration [words indistinct] refers to articles 59 and 60 of the OAS Charter, which pertain to the reasons for calling an urgent meeting for consultation of the organization's foreign ministers, and it recalls that it was precisely the Nicaraguan situation that brought about the most recent meeting of that organization. It mentions the civil war "that afflicted that country for a long time," and it adds that this was the cause that "justified" the consultation of the hemisphere's foreign ministers.

"The forces that were fighting each other counted on foreign support, and that threatened to extend the conflagration to a greater part of Central America which would have added more genocide, more damage to the civilian population and the natural consequences of hunger and plague in the territories afflicted by the war," it adds. "It is not possible to compare a situation of that nature with the Bolivian case," and "it can only be explained by the sectarianism of those who currently govern Nicaragua," the official document adds.

Bolivia, within the inter-American context, until today had only interrupted relations with Chile through a rupture decreed in March 1978 as a consequence of the failed negotiations to obtain the return of a sea outlet to the Pacific Ocean.

Regarding the Nicaraguan case, the Foreign Ministry of the military government maintained today that "Bolivia contributed its unconditional support to the struggle of the Nicaraguan people, and it admired the decision and heroism with which they fought the dictatorship."

"Those were the days in which all America was anxiously watching the destiny of a brave population under the command of leaders from various sectors, some of whom regrettably have had to leave the government in view of the dangerous turnabout of the Sandinist faction," the document states. "It is this faction which today is launching itself against Bolivia and those who govern it," it adds.

The document criticizes the Managua government "for intending to become the rector of Latin American policy," and terms its attitude with respect to Bolivia as "open interference." "The Bolivian Government cannot tolerate such open interference which offends the feelings of the Bolivian people and its institutions. We know that the good sense of the majority of the governments that are members of the inter-American system will not allow such an action, in every measure sectarian, to flourish in the OAS," it adds.

The Foreign Ministry concludes its declaration by stating that "libel and insults do not interest us. The dignity of our people cannot let conduct that is clearly aggressive go unnoticed. This obliges the Government of Bolivia to suspend its relations, not with the Nicaraguan people, but with a government that has lost its confidence and friendship."

MILITARY GOVERNMENT RECOGNIZED BY URUGUAY

PY012135 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2245 GMT 1 Aug 80

[Text] La Paz, 1 Aug (TELAM)--The Uruguayan Government today officially recognized the Bolivian Government. In a note sent to the Bolivian foreign minister this afternoon, the Uruguayan Government conveys its desire to continue to maintain the cordial relations prevailing between the two peoples.

Uruguayan Ambassador Jose Maria Alvarez paid a protocol visit on Foreign Minister Gen Javier Cerruto Calderon de la Barca at the Foreign Ministry this afternoon and delivered to him the above note. He stayed at the minister's office for approximately 20 minutes.

UN TO CONTINUE COOPERATION WITH NEW REGIME

PY020057 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2344 GMT 1 Aug 80

[Text] La Paz, 1 Aug (TELAM)--The United Nations has recognized the Bolivian Government, a Foreign Ministry spokesman reported this afternoon. He said that a UN note stating its disposition to undertake joint projects planned earlier was received here today.

Foreign Ministry sources have also reported that the country's attendance at the meeting of Latin America foreign ministers to be held 11-12 August is now being analyzed. The bases for the future Latin American Integration Association (ALADI) will be established at that meeting. Although the Uruguayan invitation has not yet been confirmed, it is believed in local circles that the Uruguayan official recognition received today has cleared the way for Bolivia's attendance at that meeting.

GUEILER REPORTEDLY NO LONGER AT APOSTOLIC NUNCIATURE

PA011744 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1444 GMT 1 Aug 80

[Excerpt] Bogota, 1 Aug (EFE)--Ousted Bolivian President Lidia Gueiler is not a refugee in the Apostolic Nunciature in La Paz and her whereabouts are a mystery, several Bogota radio stations reported today.

The Caracol Network, which today tried to phone Mrs Gueiler, was frustrated in its attempt when it learned that the former president is not in the nunciature, where she was believed to be waiting for her safe-conduct in order to leave the country. "Mrs Gueiler is not here. We have not seen her lately. She is not here," a nun with an Italian accent told the radio station.

The station's reporters tried to find out where the former president is but learned nothing. Mrs Gueiler has presumably left La Paz.

Gueiler Interview

PY040200 Paris AFP in Spanish 1732 GMT 3 Aug 80

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 3 Aug (AFP)--Former Bolivian President Lidia Gueiler has said that the coup carried out by Gen Luis Garcia Meza began to take shape when he forced her to name him army commander.

In an exclusive interview with the newspaper LA TERCERA from asylum in the La Paz Apostolic Nunciature, Lidia Gueiler talked about some of the inner workings of the 17 July coup which ousted her. The former Bolivian chief of state said that Garcia Meza wanted to become president and had been getting ready for it ever since he became chief of the military academy.

She indicated that she was forced to tender her resignation at 2300 on 17 July. "If I tell you that they put a pistol at my chest, I am telling you very little," said Gueiler to the LA TERCERA correspondent. The reporter added that Gueiler was then taken out of her house in a military vehicle, heavily armed and escorted by many vehicles--as her secretary said--as if the entire national treasury were being taken with her.

Lidia Gueiler said that there was no reason for this coup. She said: "Nothing can justify it now...neither the electoral fraud they talked about, nor the chaos which did not exist...they could have waited to see what happened with Hernan Siles Zuazo... 3 or 4 months would have been enough. It is possible that the opposition they were going to carry out against the People's Democratic Union (UDP) would have prevented Siles from governing; therefore many people would have been happy with a coup...but now." [ellipses and sentence as received]

She said that Siles Zuazo told her that during a meeting he held with General Garcia Meza after the elections, the general promised him that there would be no coup d'etat and that the democratization process would be respected. He (Siles Zuazo) was convinced that there would not be a coup, because this is what the high military commanders told him, said Gueiler.

The former Bolivian president indicated that Garcia Meza had an excellent advisory group to carry out his plans. She added that he was never in La Paz, he always changed residence and "you can see that even his wife and children were not in La Paz. They were sent to Lima."

Lidia Gueiler did not say if General Garcia Meza received any aid from a South American country to carry out the military action. She said: "This I cannot answer...just imagine, considering how much I love you, I would like to answer you but I cannot."

Lidia Gueler, who lived many years in Santiago, indicated her desire to return to Chile some day, but that she will first have to go to Miami and then paris, where her daughter lives.

The former chief of state said in conclusion that during the 8 months of her administration s she was able to make great progress for the well-being of the Bolivian people and "myggoal was to hand over the presidencyof the nation to the person elected by the people...There were 20 days left for this to happen. Fortunately, I have always said that this is as far as I go, since I believed that I had fulfilled my mission in some way. Now I am definitely leaving politics."

LECHIN REPORTEDLY STOMMED TO DEATH BY TORTURERS

PY020042 Paris AFP in Spanish 2351 GMT 1 Aug 80

[Text] Sao Paulo, Brazil, 1 Aug (AFP)--Jan Rocha, representative of the World Council of Churches, stated here today that Juan Lechin Oquendo, president of the Bolivian Labor Federation (COB) was reportedly stomped to death by his torturers shortly after releasing his message over television on 21 July.

Shortly after returning from Bolivia where she carried out an investigation sponsored by the World Council of Churches, Rocha affirmed she obtained this information from a military source. Rocha also stated that not only men, but women and children as well were massacred by the army in the mining regions of Huanini and Catavi.

The church council representative also confirmed that, according to eyewitnesses consulted, the Argentine military government has actively participated in the coup d'etat in Bolivia. The miners of San Jose and Oruro showed Rocha a box of food rations with the label reading Argentine Army which still contained some tablets to fight the effects of the altitude.

Rocha also confirmed that the Bolivian military regime had distorted the call made to the Bolivians on 18 July by La Paz Archbishop Jorge Manrique.

HUANUNI MINERS SIGN AGREEMENT, LIFT STRIKE

FYO11524 La Paz Batallon Topater in Spanish 1130 GMT 1 Aug 80

[Excerpts] A pacification and social harmony agreement was signed with the representatives of the Huanuni mining enterprise workers by representatives of the army's I Corps and the Mining Corporation of Bolivia [Comibol].

The aforementioned representatives met in Huanuni at 1030 on 31 July 1980 in order to reach an agreement aimed at returning to normal the activities of the Huanuni mining enterprise. After an extensive and exhaustive analysis, an agreement based on the following points was reached:

1. On behalf of the national government, the I Corps guarantees all the workers of the Huanuni enterprise job security without replacing [retiro] or transferring any leaders to other enterprises. This implies that no worker may be arrested by state organizations without a just reason.

2. The workers and representatives of the Huanuni enterprise on their part commit themselves not to take part in any activities of a subversive nature which may threaten national security.

3. Regarding the situation of Radio Nacional de Huanuni, the station's operations will be supervised by the government through Comibol prior to negotiations between the workers and the appropriate authorities in accordance with the laws in force.

4. The Comibol authorities and the authorities of the Huanuni mining enterprise in particular commit themselves to resume the normal supply of tools, work materials and staples and also to pay the workers all that the enterprise owes them.

5. Upon signing this document, the workers of the Huanuni mining enterprise commit themselves to lifting the strike in order to normalize the productive activities of the enterprise.

The document is signed in agreement with the aforementioned points, and the conflict of the Huanuni mining enterprise is thus resolved. [names of signatories indistinct]

Another agreement was signed between the workers' representatives of various sectors of the (Cotoral) mine and the legal representatives of the (Orlandini, Inc) mining company. The agreement was signed on Thursday with the participation of the department's perfect and workers' representatives who agreed to resume their normal activities.

According to [words indistinct] with the signing of an agreement to this effect in the (Paya Varde) area, which was attended by 200 workers' representatives, the mining activities in the Huanuni mining center have been resumed as of the date on which the agreement was signed, that is, 31 July.

A similar agreement was signed in the Bolivar mining enterprise, where the workers, prior to mutual agreement between employers' and workers' representatives, have lifted the strike and returned to work.

Finally, we wish to point out that the workers of the (Cotoral) enterprise have returned to work after an agreement signed on Thursday by the workers' and employers' representatives.

GOVERNMENT DENIES REPLACING II CORPS COMMANDER

PY012324 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2231 GMT 1 Aug 80

[Text] La Paz, 1 Aug (TELAM-AFP)--The Bolivian Government has denied the replacement of Gen Luis Echeverria, commander of the II Corps headquartered in the city of Santa Cruz, located 1,000 km east of La Paz.

The newspaper EL MUNDO reported that Echeverria had been replaced by Col Tito Vargas Nunez. The latter, however, was appointed a member of the II Corps staff.

ARMY ANNOUNCES DISCOVERY OF 'VAST TERRORIST PLOT'

PA031810 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1641 GMT 3 Aug 80

[Text] La Paz, 3 Aug (EFE)--The Bolivian Army has denounced the existence of a vast terrorist plot by the extreme left to foster popular unrest and provoke the overthrow of the Bolivian military regime.

Through its public relations office, the Bolivian Army today issued a communique in La Paz with details of the terrorist plot, in which it claims to have proof of the participation of foreigners such as Luis Eduardo Torres Rodriguez, a Colombian citizen and leader of the Colombian extremist M-16 [as received] group.

The army communique refers to plans to "bloody the country," for which groups of extremists were being trained in different areas of Bolivia. The communique says that the terrorists were going to dynamite essential public services and take advantage of the crowds of students on independence day to create panic and cause deaths [causar bajas]. The communique also says that these groups were going to set off explosions in the public markets and use common criminals to poison food at food outlets.

The Bolivian Army says that an as yet undetermined number of leftist extremists linked to the Movement of the Revolutionary Left and the Socialist Party One entered the country during the past administration.

Regarding the Colombian, Torres Rodriguez, who is described as an "explosives expert," the communique says that he has taken refuge at the Panamanian Embassy in La Paz. It also says that Jorge Selum, interior minister under the ousted President Gueiler, fostered the entry of many foreigners.

With this information in hand, the junta of armed forces commanders [as received] canceled the student parades that were going to be held tomorrow in La Paz and other places in the country to honor the foundation of Bolivia.

In Santa Cruz Department, in the eastern part of the country, even the main events which were going to be held on 6 August, Bolivian independence day, were canceled.

PRESENCIA REPORTS ARREST OF CHIEF EDITOR, REPORTER

FY012116 Paris AFP in Spanish 2002 GMT 1 Aug 80

[Text] La Paz, 1 Aug (AFP)--The morning daily PRESENCIA, owned by the Catholic Church, today reported the arrest of its chief editor Mario Maldonado Vizcarra and journalist Miguel Longo, both of them Argentines.

PRESENCIA pointed out that Maldonado had always fulfilled his duties in a fair and objective manner on the basis of journalistic and not political considerations and that the same can be said about journalist Miguel Longo. The daily pointed out that Cardinal Jose Clemente Maurer and several bishops will conduct the necessary negotiations to obtain the freedom of the arrested journalists.

In the meantime, the interior minister, Col Luis Arce Gomez, said in Cochabamba that all arrested journalists will receive special treatment. He added that the government is waging a struggle against subversion and because of this the number of prisoners can either increase or decline.

JOURNALISTS THREATENED WITH MILITARY TRIAL

FY020328 Paris AFP in Spanish 0232 GMT 2 Aug 80

[Text] Santa Cruz, Bolivia, 1 Aug (AFP)--Those journalists responsible for oral and written media that publish false reports will be immediately brought to trial before military courts and will be tried under the provisions of the military code, states a communique issued today by the II Corps and carried by the newspaper EL MUNDO.

It has been reported that the official warning was caused by reports--widely disseminated by the Bolivian press--that Gen Luis Echeverria had been relieved from his post as commander of the II Corps, the second most important garrison--next to the one stationed in La Paz--of the country.

As far as is known, the above measure has not yet been implemented in the capital or in the other departments.

AP CORRESPONDENT EXPELLED TRYING TO OBTAIN VISA

PA030410 Paris AFP in Spanish 0318 GMT 3 Aug 80

[Text] La Paz, 2 Aug (AFP)--U.S. ASSOCIATED PRESS correspondent Harold Olmos was expelled from the country today when he tried to obtain a departure visa in order to travel for personal reasons, it was reported at the local Foreign Press Association.

ALL PUBLICATIONS ORDERED TO UPDATE REGISTRATION

FY021433 La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 30 Jul 80 p 6

[Text] Navy Lt. Fernando Palacios Urquizo, minister of information and sports, yesterday approved a resolution by which "newspapers, weeklies, magazines, bulletins and newsletters published in Bolivia must update their registration" in that ministry. Every new publication must comply with this new resolution.

The document states:

Ministerial Resolution No 03/80

Considering:

That it is the duty of the national government of reconstruction to safeguard the rights of the people regarding true and free information:

That in fulfilling its specific functions, the Ministry of Information and Sports must establish and guarantee the correct use of the communications media and written information in the country;

That in fulfilling the tasks and decision the armed forces will carry out within the guidelines of the Bolivian revolution for national reconstruction;

It is resolved:

Article 1. As of today, all newspapers, weeklies, magazines, bulletins and newsletters published in Bolivia must update their registration in this ministry for distribution and publication.

Article 2. The compulsory registration of every new temporary or permanent publication of newspapers, weeklies, magazines, bulletins, newsletters etc. is herewith ordered and no such publication can be distributed without the authorization of the ministry.

Article 3. Noncompliance with the articles of this ministerial resolution will subject any publication to punishment in accordance with the current press law.

It is so ordered.

La Paz, 24 July 1980

Signed: Navy Lt Fernando Palacios Urquizo, minister of information and sports.

EL DIARIO COUNTERS MUSKIE STATEMENTS ON AID

PY012227 La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 30 Jul 80 p 2

[Editorial: "Unfortunate Statements"]

[Text] It is unfortunate that U.S. Secretary of State Muskie has spent part of his valuable time on useless rhetoric. He spoke about the change of government in Bolivia in a highhanded manner. Moreover, he confirmed the measures implemented by the White House by way of criticizing this change. These attitudes do little to improve the image of the United States, a traditional friend of Bolivia, and explain the reason for the deterioration of the image of what has been, up to not so long ago, the ruling Western power.

The international cooperation of the great powers aimed at helping the developing countries cannot be viewed as gracious alms for the beggar. Neither is it a concession which expropriates the will of the recipient, and still less a burdensome instrument for the subordination of the weak to the powerful.

It is possible that despite his experience as a veteran senator, Muskie is not quite up-to-date on the doctrine which provides the basis for international cooperation which can in no way be aimed at generating dependency and paving the way for interference in the domestic decisions of a country.

Speaking about Bolivia, Muskie announced with almost offensive frankness that his government has decided to put an end to military aid, that it will not give any more economic aid and that the ongoing programs will be reviewed in order to terminate them. He also said that every program of economic aid will be terminated if possible at the end of the existing contracts, with the exception of those of a humanitarian nature. In view of this threat, which constitutes an unacceptable example of interference and retaliation, the only thing left to us is to point out that although it is true that Bolivia is a country in need of foreign help, it does not lack dignity.

The present attitude of the U.S. Government clearly shows the truth behind the "disinterested economic cooperation." It is not aid from people to people according to their needs and generated by the desire to cooperate in the search for ways of speedy development. Neither is it the moral compensation which the great industrialized powers owe to the poor countries which have contributed to their prosperity by the intensive exploitation of their natural resources at ridiculous costs, while these very raw materials are processed and sold to us later at much higher prices established by the exporters.

The secretary of state has engineered a great display of press coverage to announce to the world that the United States is greatly displeased with such a small country, meaning Bolivia, which has failed to comply with its wishes. He has rent his clothes and has become the great inquisitor who has singled out the Bolivian people as the scapegoat for his own misfortunes merely because these people have chosen a form of government which is different from the one which the State Department had been trying to install at whatever cost.

Thanks to the mistakes of the Carter administration, mistakes which have led to severe problems throughout the world, Carter's electoral agents see that the Bolivian ace in the hole, which could have brought them success--although the consequences of this success are somewhat dubious--with which they planned to surprise the U.S. voters is escaping them. Their plans have not come to pass. The outlines of President Carter's image are blurring and the Bolivian people are showing him that they are mature enough to know what is suitable and are able to see for themselves the deceit behind a democracy concocted and financed from abroad. In view of the obvious failure, Secretary of State Muskie has unleashed the entire press capability of a great power to criticize Bolivia and its people, since they are the ones who choose their authorities; and stranger still, he has echoed without hesitation the slander which the very enemies of the United States disseminate throughout the world.

UK'S CARRINGTON VISITS STEELMAKING COMPLEX

PY011624 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0718 GMT 1 Aug 80

[Excerpts] Brasilia, 1 Aug (LATIN)--British Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs Lord Peter Carrington today is visiting an important steelmaking complex in the state of Minas Gerais under construction largely with British financial assistance and equipment supplied at a cost of $3.5 billion.

Lord Carrington is heading a delegation of high-ranking British industrialists. Lord Limerick, a member of the delegation, who is the president of the British Foreign Trade Board, announced that his country is extending a $25-million line of credit for the development of coal deposits in southern Brazil. He added that his bank--the Mercantile Kleinwort Benson Bank--will provide that line of credit for the purchase of British coal-mining equipment, and that the loan will be repaid in 8 years at a 7.5 percent annual interest rate.

Brazil has embarked on a program to find the alternative energy sources that the country desperately needs, and the British assistance could be very important in Brazil's plan to produce 27.5 million tons of coal by 1985.

Lord Carrington disclosed that during his talks with Saraiva Guerreiro the question of Brazilian protectionist commercial barriers was discussed. London has been complaining about those measures. Lord Carrington further revealed that, although both countries agree that such barriers pose a problem, no solution can yet be anticipated for such a complex problem.

After visiting the steelmaking complex, Lord Carrington will return to Brasilia to proceed on his trip to Caracas early Saturday morning.

URUGUAY DISCONTINUES IMPORTS FROM BRAZIL

PY310131 Paris AFP in Spanish 2357 GMT 30 Jul 80

[Text] Brasilia, 30 Jul (AFP)--The Brazilian Foreign Ministry reported here today that Uruguay had discontinued the imports of Brazilian products some time ago.

Bernardo Pericas, spokesman of the Brazilian Foreign Ministry, refuted news media reports that there is a connection between this suspension of import licenses for Brazilian products and a recent trial in which two Brazilian policemen were found guilty of being involved in the kidnapping of two Uruguayan opposition figures in Porto Alegre (Southern Brazil). The two Uruguayans later were taken to Uruguay.

Pericas added that there could be a connection between Montevideo's decision and Brazilian purchases of butter and other foodstuffs from the EEC. Uruguay has been the traditional supplier of these products to Brazil.

BRIEFS

INFLATION RATE--Confirming that the inflation rate for the month of July was between 7.3 and 7.5 percent, Finance Minister Ernane Galveas said that these numbers are not frightening, they only cause annoyance. According to Galveas, the government expects a reduction in the inflation rate starting in September. [Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 0200 GMT 1 Aug 80 PY]

KIDNAPPED REPORTER SAYS HE WAS TORTURED

PY020020 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2020 GMT 31 Jul 80

[Excerpts] Santiago, Chile, 31 Jul (LATIN)--One of the reporters who was kidnapped yesterday for 10 hours by an as-yet (?unknown commando) called Avengers of Martyrs, reported today that he was tortured during his captivity.

Reporters Guillermo Hormazabal, press director of the Catholic Radio Chilena, and Mario Romero, who is also press director of a radio station in the southern part of the country, were kidnapped at 1430 local time and released at midnight.

Hormazabal, who is also director of the archbishopric press department, (?said) that he received good treatment during his short captivity. But Romero reported at a press conference that he was beaten and that on two occasions he was tortured with electric shocks on his genitals.

Both reporters agreed that during the operation their captors called themselves lieutenant, captain and other military ranks. To justify their actions, the members of the commando stated that they were tired of the fact that terrorism of the left (?is increasingly growing) in the country. According to remarks made at the press conference, they cited to their prisoners the assassinations of (uninformed police), two army officers, a bank guard and a former Carabinero, all of them perpetrated beginning with the love of Chile and the negligence of the security services, we have decided to take action in defense of our principles of citizenship. [sentence as received]

Hormazabal said that he was interrogated on his personal data, studies, civil status and locations of work, while Romero stated (?that he) was harshly questioned about his involvement in alleged leftist political activities.

On being set free, Romero was met by his brother Gonzalo, who is a medical student and who had disappeared on Saturday. He also reflected fear and fatigue on his face, but everything disappeared when we shook hands and thanked God for being safe and sound, Romero stated.

Both reporters stated that on taking off their coats after being released, they found in their pockets newspaper clippings reporting on terrorist activities, and the following written on them: "Commando of Avengers of Martyrs" [Comando de Vengadores de Martires].

As soon as the kidnapping was carried out, the government strongly repudiated the event and stated that no security organization had arrested them. The Radio Chilena board also released a communique today in which, after giving thanks for the "government's concern," it asked that "the kidnapping be investigated thoroughly, that the perpetrators be identified and that they be given exemplary punishment."

TWO KIDNAPPED STUDENTS FREED; ONE DIES

PY031936 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 2 Aug 80

[Text] Two allegedly kidnapped persons mysteriously reappeared early this morning but one of them later died at the Nunoa Health Center No 4 from a heart attack.

Jose Eduardo Jara Arabena, 24 year old, a journalism student, and Cecilia Alzamora Bejares, also a journalism student, were reportedly kidnapped and Vicariate of Solidarity lawyers had charged that the national security services were responsible for the kidnapping. The government, however, yesterday and today, categorically denied that the police or any security service were involved in this incident.

According to reports, Jose Jara and Cecilia Alzamora reappeared at 0445 in the La Reina suburbs, which is far from Santiago. They appeared at the confluence of (Valenzuela), (Puelma), and (Nicanor Plaza) streets. It is known that they were immediately taken to the Nunoa Health Center No 4. Cecilia Alzamora was unhurt, but Jose Jara had what seemed to be a severe blow to the head. He died at 0800. According to doctors, Cecilia Alzamora and Jose Jara arrived at the health center in an ambulance. No one knows who requested the ambulance, but someone must have done it. Cecilia Alzamora has not yet made a statement.

Both students were practicing journalism at Radio Chilena. It must be noted that the two journalists who were allegedly kidnapped last Wednesday also work at Radio Chilena. These two journalists--Guillermo Hormazabal and Mario Romero--reappeared on Wednesday evening and the government has ordered the courts to carry out an extensive investigation of their case.

It is curious that both Hormazabal and Romero said that their kidnappers treated them very well--they even gave them chocolates--but later Romero charged that he was allegedly tortured by an unidentified commando. It is also curious that Cecilia Alzamora and the late Jose Jara were friends of those that were allegedly kidnapped on Wednesday and that all of them are involved with Radio Chilena, which is the radio of the Santiago archibishop's office.

The authorities have called for an extensive investigation of all these incidents, but up to now the only explanation for what has taken place is the testimony supplied by the kidnapped victims. There are no witnesses, proofs, or statement. There has been a simultaneous campaign to blame police and security organizations for what has taken place. But we must ask ourselves: Who benefits from all this? Who is damaged by what has taken place? It is very strange that a group involved with the church should be the victim. The government now has an additional problem in its hands. The investigations that are being carried out undoubtedly will explain the entire curious incident.

Official Communique

PY032127 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 2 Aug 80

[Communique issued at 1630 GMT on 2 August by National Social Communication Directorate]

[Text] Jose Eduardo Jara Arabena died today at 0805 at the Nunco Health Center No 4. It was reported that Jara Arabena had disappeared on 23 July. Eduardo Jara Arabena was apparently freed today by his alleged kidnappers after he was tortured. He died from the wounds he received during his captivity.

Eduardo Jara Arabena was not being held by any security organization.

The government, which categorically repudiates this regrettable deed, informs all citizens that it will make every effort to solve this incident, that it will find those who are involved in it and that it will punish them in compliance with the law.

'POPULAR MILITIAS' CLAIMS RESPONSIBILITY FOR HOLDUPS

PY012111 Paris AFP in Spanish 1952 GMT 1 Aug 80

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 1 Aug (AFP)--It was reported today that a clandestine organization called Popular Militias today claimed credit for the simultaneous holdups of three banks in Santiago, one of whose guards was machinegunned to death.

The attack took place last Monday against three bank branches in southern Santiago, the same ones which had been held up 3 and 1/2 months ago.

The so-called Zone Command of the Popular Militias [Mando Zonal de las Milicias Populares] claimed credit for the attack and stated that the 16-million pesos ($400,000) booty will be used in the struggle for the liberation of the people.

The daily EL MERCURIO indicated today that the communique of the extremist group had been broadcast through the News Agency of the Resistance [Agencia Informativa de la Resistencia--AIR].

The report was released today, and in the meantime the first pages of the various dailies were carrying the photographs of the six leaders of the banned Movement of the Revolutionary Left [Movimiento de Izquierda Revolucionaria--MIR] who are being sought by the security services of the Chilean military government in connection with the triple bank holdup.

It was recalled here today that the so-called News Agency of the Resistance was involved in other MIR activities in April.

Death of Wounded Extremist

PY021912 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 2 Aug 80

[Excerpt] Santiago Rubilar Salazar, one of the extremists who took part in the simultaneous holdup of three banks, died today at approximately 0400 at the (Barros Luco) Hospital. According to the doctors attending Rubilar, who entered the hospital on 28 July with eight bullet wounds in his body, Rubilar died of respiratory problems.

INTERIOR MINISTER REPLIES TO CHURCH COMMUNIQUE

PY021425 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 2 Aug 80

[Text of communique issued by the Interior Ministry on 1 August in Santiago]

[Text] In view of the communique released yesterday by the archbishopric of Santiago, the interior minister deems it his duty to point out the following:

1. Security service personnel make detentions within the legal framework and after having identified themselves. The possible existence of alleged extremist groups who operate outside the law disregarding legal authorities will be investigated by the government until it is fully clarified. If the investigation confirms the existence of such groups, the government will impose the maximum legal punishment on those responsible for such actions regardless of their identity, mode of operation or ideology.

2. The interior minister cannot disregard the Santiago archbishopric's contention that the recent unusual and unlikely kidnapping of two radio journalists--the details of which are known to the public--might have been incited by a communique released earlier by the government, which the archbishopric communique termed exaggerated. In fact, the communique in question, issued by Social Communications Director Jorge Fernandez, faithfully reflects official government thinking on the subject, and no one has reasonably refuted its content so far. To suggest that the communique may have incited someone to commit a crime is an unfounded assumption conveying poor judgment, which the interior minister strongly rejects.

3. The government expresses its deep respect for the several comments the emergency and antiterrorist laws have elicited from the several religious groups existing in Chile, a nonreligious state which respects all religious faiths. However, since the administration of the law in the responsibility of the civilian authority, which is the best juridical way to guarantee the rights of the people and the security of the population, the government reiterates that it will not relinquish its exclusive power to continue to enforce the current law with the combination of rigor and moderation required by circumstances.

4. Taking into account the provisions of the previous paragraph, the government considers it appropriate to discontinue the debate with the Catholic Church and leaves to the courts the task of clarifying the incidents, identifying the persons involved, and sentencing them to the severest punishment in accordance with existing laws.

SPECIAL JUDGES APPOINTED IN SUBVERSION CASE

PY021455 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 2 Aug 80

[Text] The appeals court has appointed special judges in the case of the five socialist youth leaders detained by the security organizations. A member of the peasant workers sector of the outlawed MAPU [Unitary Popular Action Movement] was also detained. After the security services placed these persons at the disposal of the courts, lawyers from the Vicariate of Solidarity submitted a summary request to the courts. Judges (Fernando Jordan) and (Aldo Guastavino) have been appointed special judges in the case.

Those charged with violating the national security law are (Hernan Enrique Aburto Ruiz), 27, (Justo Eduardo Araya Moreno), 28, married and a public accountant; (Jaime Ruben Perez de Arca Arayas), single, 25 and a business consultant; (Bernardo Antonio Reynaldo Quintero), 29, married and a former University of Chile physics student; (Ricardo Guillermo Garcia Contreras), 26, a former political economics student; (Guillermo Gueiss Valenzuela), 28, a business consultant and director of the clandestine MAPU bulletin ALERTA.

Police confiscated a large amount of subversive propaganda material, Marxist literature, a mimeograph machine and pamphlets calling for subversion from (Guillermo Gueiss Valenzuela).

All these persons had held clandestine meetings, one also attended by Christian Democratic youth leaders. Some of these clandestine meetings were held at the Christian humanitatian academy.

AMBASSADOR TO NICARAGUA SAYS RELATIONS NORMAL

PY012202 Paris AFP in Spanish 0059 GMT 1 Aug 80

[Text] Santiago, Chile 31 Jul (AFP)--Eduardo Gordon, Chilean ambassador to Nicaragua, said here today that relations between Chile and Nicaragua are absolutely normal.

Ambassador Gordon pointed out, however, that the Nicaraguan Government has not yet granted a safe-conduct to a refugee who has been in asylum at the Chilean Embassy in Nicaragua. The refugee was identified as former National Guard Capt Carlos Vacca, who sought refuge at the Chilean Embassy 1 year ago when the revolutionary struggle and the civil war became more violent.

Shortly after the fall of the Anastasio Somoza government, the new Nicaraguan authorities allowed the departure from the country of four political refugees, to whom the Chilean Embassy had granted asylum.

GOVERNMENT, UNIONS SETTLE TRANSPORTATION STRIKE

PA011734 Quito Cadena Ecuador Radio in Spanish 1255 GMT 1 Aug 80

[Excerpts] In the midst of tension between the parties involved and discontent among the people, representatives of the United Workers and Transporters Front sat down to discuss the conflict which has practically paralyzed the country for 4 days.

The pressure of the people forced the government and the labor unions involved to solve the problem. Mutual fears developed an awareness of this problem among the transportation workers and the government officials. The government and labor union representatives yesterday sat down to negotiate. Jose Vasquez Merlo and Luis Salas (Macheno) led the delegation of drivers which met with President Roldos at his private home.

President Roldos demanded the cooperation and patriotism of the labor union leaders so they will help the government to obtain its democratic goals. He also said he would like to hold a constructive dialogue after the strike has been lifted and therefore reiterated his invitation to the association of drivers and transportation workers to meet with him on 15 August and to the representatives of the united workers front to meet with him on Thursday, 1 August.

In view of the president's attitude and the clear stand of the labor leaders, the transportation workers unions called for urgent meetings in Quito. Following last night's talks the union leaders announced that the strike was over, and transportation services were resumed this morning.

Presidential Comment

PA031720 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 3 Aug 80

[Text] President Jaime Roldos Aguilera attributed the suspension of the drivers' strike to the support that the government received from the people. The president, who has been in Salinas since the day before yesterday drafting a message that he will read to the country on the occasion of the convening of the new congress, referred to the strike saying: We have received the support of the Ecuadorean people. The people's cause is also the government's cause at all times and under any circumstances.

Roldos will go to Guayaquil in the next few hours and will go on to the capital tomorrow. It was said that his message will be addressed to the nation on the occasion of his first year in office and the beginning of the new congressional session. The president had a very busy week initiating government actions to counteract the drivers' strike. The strike ended on Thursday night.

CEPE ANNOUNCES DISCOVERY OF NEW OIL DEPOSIT

PA030054 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0844 GMT 2 Aug 80

[Text] Quito, 2 Aug (EFE)--The Ecuadorean State Petroleum Corporation (CEPE) announced the discovery of a new deposit in Ecuador's northeastern jungle Friday.

The discovery was made with the drilling of the "Tetete" exploratory well, which produced 1,577 barrels per day during preliminary tests. CEPE indicated that it will drill a second exploratory well to establish the deposit's production potential with precision.

"Tetete" is located near the "Shura" deposit, which was also recently discovered by CEPE in what experts describe as a hydrocarbon province. The "Shura" deposit produced 12,095 barrels per day, the highest yield of any Ecuadorean oil wells. The "Tetete" success is the fifth for CEPE in less than 1 year.

APRA CONGRESS MARKED BY DISPUTES, VIOLENCE

PY021818 Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 2 Aug 80

[Text] Trujillo--The 13th APRA [American Revolutionary Popular Alliance] National Congress, which started yesterday in Trujillo, almost ended in a party schism when APRA leader Luis Alberto Sanchez withdrew from the congress in protest. He was stopped, however, by other leaders. This incident was solved when Armando Villanueva [congress chairman] called a recess and proposed the drafting of a single list made up of (Edmundo Haya de la Torre), (Adolfo Guevara), (Jorge Alegria), and (Carlos Enrique Melgar).

The incident took place at 2100 when those attending submitted two lists for the assembly leadership. One of the lists, which had an obviously Armandist trend, was made up of (Julio Garrido Malader), (Fernando Leon de Vivero), (Carlos Enrique Melgar) and (Olison Pardo). The other list was made up of Luis Alberto Sanchez, (Edmundo Haya de la Torre), (Jorge Losada) and (Jorge Alegria Haya). This list was supported by the [Andres] Townsend faction.

When the names of the first list were read, the majority of those attending the assembly stood up and supported it. At the same time, Luis Alberto Sanchez stood and said in a dramatic statement that he was withdrawing from the congress since he believed that neither the congress nor the elections were being conducted properly.

As Sanchez was leaving the [name indistinct] coliseum where the assembly is taking place, Townsend, among some signs of hostility and other of support, jumped from his seat and embraced the old APRA leader, thus stopping Sanchez from leaving the congress.

Other incidents were also reported at the same time. Gunshots were heard outside the coliseum. It was later learned that a clash ensued outside the coliseum between followers of Villanueva and Townsend. Unconfirmed reports state that one person was wounded.

Casualties Reported

PY021819 Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 2 Aug 80

[Relay from Radio Panamericana in Trujillo]

[Excerpts] Five people were wounded, two of whom are in critical condition, as a result of a clash that took place outside the [name indistinct] coliseum where APRA is holding its 13th congress. It was learned from unofficial sources that the perpetrators of the attack are APRA members from opposing factions [brigadistas Apristas].

The casualties are two children and three adults who were trying to enter the coliseum at the time of the clash. At approximately 1938 a burst of machinegunn fire came from a car, which fled the scene. These Aprists were apparently trying to intimidate a group of APRA militants who were seeking to (?enter) the coliseum where the APRA Congress is being held. This congress has caused much apprehension because of the opposing factions that exist within the party.

Prefect (Mario Rosal Zanarro) immediately went to the local hospital to learn the condition of those who were hurt. He also issued an appeal to all citizens to be calm in order to avoid any further violence. He also ordered strict security measures to avoid new disorders.

Luis Alberto Sanchez, an old APRA leader, threatened last night to withdraw from the congress if sectarian positions were not left behind in the election of the APRA Congress board.

Sanchez said: Sectarian positions are opposed to the ideals of this party's founders, and if they are maintained there is nothing for me to do here. Sanchez made this statement when the list of candidates that would make up the congress board were read.

EXECUTIVE BRANCH GIVEN POWER TO ANNUL DECREES

PY011506 Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 1 Aug 80

[Excerpt] The president of the Senate, Oscar Reyes Montes, said yesterday that Congress has granted the executive branch special power so that it can annul, modify and ratify some of the 6,000 decrees that the de facto government approved during its 12 years in power. The executive branch will have a period of 6 months to carry out this task.

ARREST OF EXTREME LEFTIST TERRORISTS CONFIRMED

PY312154 Paris AFP in Spanish 1831 31 Jul 80

[Text] Lima, 31 Jul (AFP)--It was reported here today that 15 terrorists belonging to groups of the extreme left have been arrested in Ayachucho, in the south-central part of the country.

The report, released here by the daily EXPRESO and later confirmed by an Ayacucho radio station, indicated that 1,200 sticks of dynamite, 5,000 detonators, 3,200 meters of fuse, 7 cases of powder, propaganda material and a mimeograph machine have been confiscated from the persons arrested.

The report added that the prisoners confessed having participated in attacks carried out 1 month ago in Lima against the tomb of former President Juan Velasco Alvarado and the city hall of San Martin de Porres, on the outskirts of Lima.

Two bombings with dynamite took place in Ayacucho recently, and on 28 July a captain of the civil guard prevented a tragedy by defusing at the last moment a stick of dynamite which had been thrown during a military parade.

BELCO PETROLEUM WORKERS BEGIN STRIKE, SEIZE FACILITIES

PY012133 Paris AFP in Spanish 2038 GMT 1 Aug 80

[Text] Lima, 1 Aug (AFP)--The workers of the U.S. Belco Petroleum Company which operates in northern Peru yesterday began an indefinite strike and occupied the installations of the company. The offices on site were raided by 600 workers, while the 35 maritime platforms were occupied by the remaining 150 Belco workers. The Belco Company is producing 35,000 barrels of crude oil daily from the continental shelf.

The company's foreign technicians who work on the platforms were sent ashore by boat, while barricades were erected with company vehicles in the town of Lobitos.

Luis Abad, secretary general of the union, said that these coercive measures were taken because the company has broken off negotiations, and added that the union agreed to ask for the nationalization of the company.

Belco spokesmen stated, however, thatthe conflict will affect the country's economy by the decrease in the production of petroleum.

AUTHORITIES TO INVESTIGATE MIDWAY-CACTUS SEA COLLISION

PA011444 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 31 Jul 80 pp 32, 18

[Text] In response to reports from the international news media on the sea accident between the U.S. aircraft carrier Midway and the Panamanian-registered cargo ship Cactus, the office of the director general of consulates and shipping has made the following announcement:

The Panamanian ship Cactus possesses the technical certificates required by the Panamanian Government of ships registered in Panama. The certificates were issued by the Japanese classifying society, Nippon Kaiji Kyokai. In addition to this, the ship had passed security inspections in 1978 and 1979 in Singapore.

Panama's maritime administration has contacted its inspectors in Singapore and Hong Kong and has ordered them to initiate the necessary investigations. The administration has also contacted the owners of the ship, professional bodies specializing in the investigation of sea accidents and the U.S. Coast Guard to determine the causes of this regrettable incident.

The office of the director general of consulates and shipping is prepared to make every effort to clarify the causes of the accident, which resulted in several deaths and great material loss. The director general has assigned Celedonio Moncayo of the technical department of the secretariat of shipping to coordinate the investigation in its initial phase.

MASS ENTRY OF EMIGRES WILL NOT BE PERMITTED

PA021609 Panama City LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 30 Jul 80 p 1

[Text] Official sources in the Ministry of Government and Justice have reported that the policy of the department of migration and naturalization regarding groups of persons emigrating from other countries for political reasons continues in effect and is strictly related to our nation's economic situation.

As long as there are marked levels of unemployment, the course of present immigration policy will be upheld; that is, the mass entry of foreigners from countries in which local circumstances are the cause of large-scale emigration will not be permitted.

MATUTINO CRITICIZES U.S. INTERPRETATION OF CANAL TREATY

PA021342 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 1 Aug 80 pp 4-A, 8-A

[Article by Luis Restrepo Rosas: "Interpretations"]

[Text] Worried about what is occurring as a result of the U.S. colonialist interpretation of the Torrijos-Carter treaties on the Panama Canal, and also about the passive attitude of the Panamanian Government toward that interpretation, I approached a Panamanian patriot who has studied this issue. Because he knows many sides of the problem well, I asked him to make a legal interpretation of the conflicts that I have been commenting on in this column, always serving first and foremost the interests of the country and of urban and rural workers.

We talked for a long time and I received some very objective guidance which will come in handy in the future in the struggle for a fair U.S. interpretation of the treaty which will apparently eliminate the points of conflict between the two nations. My friend told me that that is a capricious interpretation based primarily on Law 96-70, which was approved by the U.S. Congress. That law has totally twisted the bases of the canal treaty. Here is the legal interpretation he made:

The conflicts around the behavior code, the authority of the President of the United States and the U.S. secretaries of defense and army to guide the Panama Canal Commission, the requirement for Panamanians on the board of directors and the Panamanian deputy administrator to take an oath, the application of Title 35 of the Code on Federal Regulations, sections of the Canal Zone Code and the Civil Service Law, and all the other jurisdictional problems that we have been facing since 1 October 1979 are the result of the enforcement of Law 96-70 which was enacted by the U.S. Congress and which totally distorts the Torrijos-Carter treaty.

Panama and the United States agreed in the treaty that during the transition period, before completely relinquishing the administration of the Panama Canal, a binational body led by a board of directors would manage, operate and maintain the canal.

That binational body (international because it includes two countries and was created through a treaty) would follow the provisions of the treaty, as well as Panamanian laws, except those that might be contrary to it.

Article 9 of the treaty is very clear when it says that "in keeping with the provisions of the treaty and its annexes, the laws of the Republic of Panama will be applied in the areas placed at the disposal of the United States pursuant to the treaty."

For greater protection, U.S. negotiators made item eight in that same Article 9 read: "The Republic of Panama will not enact, pass or implement any law, decree, regulation or international agreement or take any action intended to regulate or in some way interfere with the exercise of the rights of the United States of America conferred by this treaty or its annexes."

The sole legislative act that the United States could pass was the law creating the Panama Canal Commission.

However, Congress took advantage of this to try to distort the treaty.

Law 96-70 goes far beyond the creation of a body and openly violates the treaty by turning the body into an agency subordinate to the President of the United States. It takes away the powers of the board of directors and gives them to the President of the United States, who in turn can delegate them to the secretary of defense; it restrains the use of funds for administrative purposes; it creates executive positions; it pinpoints guidelines on labor, employment, wages, accounting and auditing, tolls, ship accidents, sales, navigation rules, ship inspections, police and legal procedures.

As long as that law remains in effect we will continue to live in day-to-day confrontation, because Panama has a completely different idea about the legal status of the Panama Canal Commission, the role of the Panamanians on the board of directors, the deputy administrator and the Panamanians on the canal administration later, on the applicable legislation, and autonomy from the U.S. President and the Congress.

The U.S. officials on the board of directors and in the administration, as well as the secretary of the army, have apologized saying that they simply have to comply with Law 96-70.

Therefore, the Panamanian Government should formally denounce the United States in international organizations for violating the Torrijos-Carter treaty. That law completely thwarts the objectives of the treaty as well as the elimination of the causes of conflict. On the contrary, it intensifies them.

Panamanian Foreign Minister Dr Carlos Ozores owes us an explanation because President Carter's recommendation to discuss this matter in the consultative committee is unacceptable. It is a trap and a waste of time.

HONDURAN, SALVADORAN FOREIGN MINISTERS CANCEL TALKS

PA030301 Tegucigalpa Radio America in Spanish 2250 GMT 31 Jul 80

[Distributed by Inter-Central American Radio Organization]

[Text] Honduran Foreign Minister Eliseo Perez Cadalso did not meet with his Salvadoran colleague Fidel Chavez Mena as was originally scheduled. The reasons for this have not been disclosed. Perez Cadalso and Chavez Mena were supposed to have met with negotiations mediator Jose Luis Bustamante y Rivero, yesterday afternoon in Lima, Peru, but instead, Minister Perez Cadalso returned to Honduras.

COSTA RICA

WIDE-RANGING ENERGY AGREEMENT SIGNED

Mexican, Venezuelan Presidents' Arrival

PA031835 [Editorial Report] San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish at 1609 GMT on 3 August begins to broadcast live from Juan Santamaria Airport at the arrival of Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo.

At 1616 GMT President Rodrigo Carazo arrives at the airport. The announcer asks him about his opinion on the importance of the simultaneous visit of the Mexican and Venezuelan presidents. Carazo says the signing and announcement of this energy agreement in San Jose is an homage to Costa Rica. Asked if they will discuss Central American politics, Carazo said possibly but that the time is very limited. Carazo explains that they will probably meet for approximately 30 minutes, then a ceremony will be held to announce the oil policy. This will be followed by a luncheon and the presidents then will be taken to the airport. Carazo says that Lopez Portillo will leave at approximately 1600. No departure time was given for Herrera Campins.

At 1600 GMT, the announcer asks Costa Rican Energy Minister Fernando Altmann Ortiz to tell the public as much as he can about the agreement that will be signed at noon today. Altmann Ortiz says it is a great aid and relief for Costa Ricans which will give them time to develop policies and other sources of energy.

The announcer says that the two vice presidents are also present. He then briefly interviews First Vice President Rodrigo Altmann Ortiz on the exodus of Cuban refugees. The vice president says that there is a group of Cubans who want to leave for Venezuela and Australia and that they are only waiting for these governments to accept them.

At 1629 GMT, the announcer says that Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo and his wife are deplaning. They are greeted by the Mexican ambassador to Costa Rica and by Foreign Ministry officials. The crowd cheers and waves flags while President Rodrigo Carazo and Lopez Portillo shake hands. This is immediately followed by the national anthems which are played at 1632 GMT.

At 1640 GMT, President Carazo begins his welcoming address by praising the unprecedented political decision of the Mexican and Venezuelan presidents and noting that this historical day will be an example for the rest of the oil-producing countries in the world.

President Lopez Portillo responds to Carazo by saying: "Mr President, we return to our fraternal Costa Rica to try to be useful and with the idea of setting a precedent that solves a problem and starts an action. We are very proud to be here again with the Costa Rican children."

The Mexican delegation then greets the Costa Rican delegation, which is made up of the cabinet ministers and top officials of the various government agencies.

At 1642 GMT, the two presidents salute their respective flags and get into cars that will take them to the presidential house. The live relay from the airport concludes at 1645.

At 1710, the live relay from the airport resumes with the announcer saying that Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins has arrived. The station then announces that it is having trouble with its telephone line to the airport and when the connection is restored at 1717 the announcer is saying that the Venezuelan president is being driven to the presidential house.

At 1718, the live relay from the airport ends.

Joint Declaration on Oil Aid

PA032248 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1902 GMT 3 Aug 80

[Joint declaration issued by Mexico and Venezuela on 3 August 1980 in San Jose--read by Venezuelan Foreign Minister Jose Alberto Zambrano Velasco at the Costa Rican presidential house--live]

[Text] [words indistinct] Luis Herrera Campins, president of the Republic of Venezuela, and Jose Lopez Portillo, president of the United Mexican States, meeting in San Jose at the invitation of Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo Odio, issued the following joint declaration:

The governments of Mexico and Venezuela--confirming the close friendship and cooperation ties which have traditionally existed between Venezuela and Mexico, as well as among these two nations, Central America and the Caribbean; convinced that actions of firm cooperation among developing countries are indispensable for reaching their goals for economic and social progress within a climate of peace and freedom; aware that all nations must contribute to establishing a new international economic order based on justice and equity and, within this context, to finding specific solutions that organize and rationalize the production, distribution, transportation and consumption of energy; reaffirming their dedication to the position of the Group of 77 to continue the struggle to reassess raw materials at the international market, diversify energy sources and rationalize their use at the world level, as well as to promote a change in the unjust relations between the industrialized world and the developing countries; taking into account the intentions of the two parties to make the supply of oil to other developing countries a priority concern and considering that, independent of any bilateral and multilateral actions already being implemented or about to be started, it is opportune to adopt joint measures of a regional nature that contribute to the alleviation of the urgent need for oil of the importing countries of Central America and the Caribbean--Mexico and Venezuela now put into effect the following energy cooperation program for Central American and Caribbean countries:

1. Venezuela and Mexico intend to meet the net domestic consumption of imported oil of the countries in the area, earmarking for this purpose a total volume of up to 160,000 barrels a day and to contribute to the official financing of this program.

2. In view of this, the net domestic consumption of imported oil of each of the beneficiary countries of the present program will be met by Mexico and Venezuela equally.

3. The shipments will be in accordance with commercial contracts that Venezuela and Mexico will establish separately with the governments of the beneficiary countries.

4. Any oil shipments that Mexico and Venezuela may make within this program will abide by the usual commercial policies and practices of each country, including those regarding available qualities and selling prices in their respective international markets.

5. Through their official financing institutions, Venezuela and Mexico will grant credits to the beneficiary countries amounting to 30 percent of their respective oil purchases for a period of 5 years at an annual interest rate of 4 percent. However, if the resources stemming from these credits are devoted to priority economic development projects, particularly to projects related to the energy sector, said credits may be turned into other credits for periods of up to 20 years at an annual interest rate of 2 percent.

6. The positions expressed in this program will be based on the condition that the beneficiary countries will continue to make efforts to rationalize the oil consumption and promote the local production of energy sources.

7. As circumstances may permit, the two countries will try to make the transporation of oil for this program in ships operated by the Caribbean Multinational Shipping Company.

8. This program will begin at the volumes currently supplied to the countries listed in the annex without preventing the program from being extended to other countries in similar economic conditions. The program will last for 1 year and will be renewable annually after a joint agreement. Mexico and Venezuela will gradually reach their respective supply quotas for this program during the first quarter of 1981.

The presidents of the Republic of Venezuela and the United Mexican States sign this joint declaration in the presence of the president of the Republic of Costa Rica, with two identical copies in Spanish.

Issued in San Jose, on 3 August 1980.

[Signed] Jose Lopez Portillo, president of the United Mexican States and Luis Herrera Campins, president of the Republic of Venezuela.

Annex to the energy cooperation program for Central American and Caribbean countries: Barbados, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Jamaica, Nicaragua, Panama and the Dominican Republic. [applause]

Carazo Praise

PA040014 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1913 GMT 3 Aug 80

[Speech by Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo Odio on occasion of the signing of the Mexican and Venezuelan oil cooperation agreement at the presidential house in San Jose--live]

[Text] His Excellency Jose Lopez Portillo, president of the United Mexican States; His Excellency Luis Herrera Campins, president of Venezuela; members of the delegations accompanying his excellencies; ladies and gentlemen:

Messrs Presidents, the governments that you honorably head have agreed to jointly carry out a program to supply oil to the Central American and Caribbean countries. This program is not only a great demonstration of solidarity among brother countries but an exemplary attitude which must be a model for other oil-producing countries in their relations with poor nations, which are their clients in each of their areas of supply.

The responsibility that you are assuming (?by your own decision) shows at the present time, and will affirm in the future, that the world would have been different if the industrialized nations had acted with the generosity and the historic outlook with which you are now acting.

The economic and social problems of our developing nations are becoming increasingly more difficult. Our nations are increasingly hurt by an unfair international order; and this will become more evident, by contrast, after the policy adopted by Mexico and Venezuela regarding our nations--which you are implementing in your oil-supply program for Central American and Caribbean countries--goes into effect.

Likewise, the governments of the countries favored by Mexico and Venezuela assume the significant responsibility of implementing specific actions to rationalize the use of oil that they give us and to diversify the production of energy. Venezuela and Mexico will grant us credits equivalent to 30 percent of the oil purchases for long terms and at very low interest rates. This will permit the financing of the diversification and the construction of plants for energy-producing processes--all of them for the benefit of our economic and social development.

The immediate flight of foreign exchange is thus alleviated. Reduced interest rates are established. A commitment to rationalize oil consumption is acquired and an instrument for investment that will help in solving our energy problems is obtained. We are allowed to participate in the best oil transportation system with the stipulation that the Caribbean Multinational Shipping Company--of which Costa Rica and other nations in the areas are partners--transport the product. With this, we will be able to counteract speculative and arbitrary actions in the oil transportation sector.

Messrs Presidents, the forefathers who outlined the future responsibility of our nations must now be seeing, with great and profound satisfaction, that you praiseworthy statesmen of Latin America have taken the path of international justice which establishes a practical basis for a new international, moral and economic order that will lead to peace. Thank you. [applause]

Lopez Portillo Departure

PA032253 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2225 GMT 3 Aug 80

[Text] San Jose, 3 Aug (ACAN-EFE)--Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo left Costa Rica at 2219 GMT. The Mexican president spent 6 hours in Costa Rica on the occasion of the signing of a joint energy cooperation program with Venezuela.

Lopez Portillo left for Managua, where he will spend approximately 2 hours. During his brief visit he will meet with the government junta members and will then leave for Mexico, ending an extensive tour of several Latin American countries.

Herrera Campins Departure

PA032354 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2335 GMT 3 Aug 80

[Text] San Jose, 3 Aug (ACAN-EFE)--Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins left Costa Rica at 2326 GMT today. The Venezuelan president spent just over 6 hours in Costa Rica on occasion of the signing of a joint agreement with Mexico to give preferential treatment to Central America and Panama in the sale of oil.

Herrera Campins left for Maracaibo where he will participate in a special National Guard ceremony tomorrow.

REACTION TO PANAMANIAN REPORT ON ARMS SMUGGLING

PA010438 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 1 Aug 80

[Excerpts] The special legislative assembly committee investigating the arms traffic from Costa Rica to the Salvadoran guerrillas today received the report written by the Panamanian Government which was brought by President Carazo. The committee chairman said that it was serious and that it leveled some grave charges as a result of the investigation conducted. He said that the report basically tries to prove that the Panamanian Government was not involved in the traffic and placed the problem in Costa Rica's lap.

After studying the report which was given to President Carazo yesterday, Special Committee Chairman Gerardo Bolanos said the report compels the government to intensify its efforts in the investigation, particularly due to the gaps contained in the report. The committee does not dismiss the possibility of going to Panama to find out more details on the Costa Ricans involved in arms smuggling to El Salvador.

CONFLICT BETWEEN CARAZO, PINOCHET DENIED

PA011914 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1900 GMT 31 Jul 80

[Text] San Jose, 31 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--Bernd Niehaus, Costa Rica's deputy foreign minister, has stated that there is no conflict between his country and the Chilean Government. He also stated that there has been no official protest from the Chilean authorities with regard to the statement made by Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo Odio in which he criticized General Pinochet "for wanting to perpetuate himself in power." Niehaus said that there really has been "a misinterpretation by the news media, but that the Chilean Government has not protested President Carazo's statement."

Deputy Foreign Minister Niehaus also said that the Chilean Government is concerned about the interpretation given to this matter and has sent a note to the Costa Rican Foreign Affairs Ministry which reiterates that there is no problem.

BERND WIEHAUS SWORN IN AS FOREIGN MINISTER

PA010415 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 1 Aug 80

[Text] As Bernd Niehaus, the new foreign minister, was being sworn in at the government council, outgoing Minister Rafael Angel Calderon Fournier was giving a speech to say good-bye to President Carazo and his fellow ministers. Starting tomorrow Calderon Fournier will focus on getting the Unity Coalition's nomination.

CARAZO APPROVES RAISE FOR PUBLIC EMPLOYEES

PA011711 San Jose Domestic Service in Spanish 0200 GMT 1 Aug 80

[Speech to the nation by Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo--live]

[Excerpts] Good Evening, Costa Ricans. I have waited until the last moment. Today, 31 July, the legislative assembly adjourns its ordinary sessions. Therefore, it cannot pass the bill creating new taxes which has been popularly called the tax package. Through it, the government was going to obtain the revenue necessary to pay for wage increases for government workers of IMAS [Mixed Institute of Social Aid] and other state institutions.

Thirteen months ago, the legislative assembly received a bill on reforming the tax laws. The bill was then submitted to a review at the initiative of the finance minister. Since then, many changes have been made in that original bill, but none of them has received the support and approval of the legislative assembly.

The legislative assembly did not approve these taxes and today is the last day when the government of the republic, the executive branch, can make a decision without giving in to pressure, without having to face a strike, without having to face the unforeseen, the unpremeditated and above all, the improvised. We have considered the alternative throughout these past months. I was always worried that the bill would not be approved in time. That is why we have carefully studied the alternatives and today, when there is no more time left, when we have waited until the last moment, the executive branch will act and the president of the republic will take the responsibility of telling the government workers that, starting tomorrow, we shall meet our commitments, our responsibility, our agreement to grant a wage readjustment to the public servants [words indistinct].

Beginning tomorrow, a decree will go into effect adding an additional 6 percent to the selective sales tax on articles which, with some exceptions, are listed in Decree No 11720 of the Economy, Industry and Commerce Ministry and the Finance Ministry. A surcharge on vehicle taxes is also being levied, particularly on the [words indistinct] vehicles which operate on diesel fuel.

I must clearly state that the tax being decreed here will not be applied to products which comprise the basic diet of Costa Ricans, such as rice, beans, corn, wheat flour, all types of bread, cereals, noodles, vegetables, milk, fresh or dried meats, fish, coffee, fresh fruits, sugar, cheese, salt, butter, lard, oils, baby foods, medicines of [words indistinct], cattle, all types of poultry; or agricultural items such as seed, fertilizers, fungicides, herbicides, machinery and tools used for agricultural and lumber activities, veterinary products, equipment and tools for poultry farming, apiculture and similar activities for concentrated feed for cattle and poultry.

Consequently, the basic diet of Costa Ricans will not be affected by the tax we are levying at this time in order to meet our commitments to public employees.

Besides, it must be taken into consideration that the assembly has not authorized payments. Because of this, we are authorizing it, in conformity with the last paragraph of article 180 of the political constitution. Therefore, in order to fully abide by the constitution, we will publish Decree No 11721H in tomorrow's official gazette. This decree clearly establishes the corresponding budget and convokes the legislative assembly, as provided by decree No 11722H.

We shall solve the problem by doing our duty to public servants, without stimulating a long process of inflation which always hits the weakest sectors in particular. Accordingly, public servants can pick up their checks as of 0730 on Friday, in keeping with the following directive: The Finance Ministry and the national disbursement office hereby report that the pay raises will be paid on 1 August.

I want to mention an agreement that I have entered into with the labor and social welfare minister whereby the government council has been notified that, based on articles 26, 27, 98, 99 and 100 of the general public administration law, the labor minister and yours truly have decided to issue the following directive to the centralized and decentralized segments of the public administration: No state agency, whether it is a ministry or a decentralized agency, can in any way order payment of wages to workers who are involved in wildcat strikes. These wages will be taken out of the next paycheck or the first check after the strike is over. Any other way of making the deduction will have to be previously approved by the executive branch through the Labor and Social Welfare Ministry.

The government council has approved the foregoing directive and has decided to forward it to all centralized and decentralized government agencies.

Good evening. state employees, public servants, pick up your checks at 0730 tomorrow. Thank you.

Strike Cancellation

PA011746 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 1 Aug 80

[Text] The National Association of Public Employees [ANEP], the Genuine Central of Democratic Workers [CATD] and the (SITECO) [expansion unknown] have announced that the strike of indefinite duration has been called off in view of the president's promise to pay wage readjustments [revaloraciones] as of 1 August.

The government has decided to pay wage readjustments as follows: Education workers in Heredia and Cartago will receive their payments at their respective pay centers. Primary education workers in San Jose will pick up their payments at the Juan Rafael Mora School; secondary education workers in San Jose will get their payments at Porfirio Brenes School.

Other public employees will receive their adjustment payments at the places where they have always received their wages. Unclaimed checks will be included in regular paychecks for the first 2 weeks of August.

EL SALVADOR

GOVERNMENT TO EXTEND STATE OF SIEGE ANOTHER 30 DAYS

PA011931 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 1 Aug 80 p 3

[Text] In view of the fact that the circumstances which led to the establishment of a state of siege on 5 March 1980 are still prevailing today, the state of siege will be extended for another 30 days as of 5 August, it was officially announced yesterday.

The measure will be extended by the revolutionary government junta in order to prevent violent actions from continuing to disrupt peace in the country and to offer full guarantees for those who want to work and produce for the sake of national economy.

A government spokesman said that although the state of siege will not be maintained indefinitely, it will remain in effect as long as the authorities believe that the country is heading toward a total pacification.

It was said that armed minority groups have been attacking towns including Torola, in Morazan Department; others which are near to the 5 November Dam, and villages in the area of Aguilares, forcing the people to leave their homes in view of the death threats they receive for not collaborating with the subversive activities.

JUNTA PROMISES TO HOLD 'FREE ELECTIONS'

PA012249 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1801 GMT 1 Aug 80

[Excerpt] San Salvador, 1 Aug (LATIN)--The civilian-military junta ruling in El Salvador said today that it will hold free elections as soon as peace is achieved in the country.

The junta led by Col Jaime Abdul Gutierrez said during a news conference in the capital that the administration doesn't want to be in power forever. "We just want total peace in order to advance toward true democracy by means of free elections," the junta members added.

ARMY, SECURITY FORCES CONTINUE TO ENGAGE REBELS

Helicopters Trooplift

PA020204 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 1 Aug 80

[Text] Army troops transported in armed helicopters raided and destroyed villages in El Salvador today, killing 170 persons, but failed to trap the rebels. The authorities reported that 8,000 peasants had fled from the villages in the combat zone before the battle became fierce and apparently returned tonight to collect their belongings and then left again.

Salvadoran Defense Minister Col Jose Garcia denied reports on big battles, reports he attributed to leftwing groups and to their friends such as the Human Rights Commission and the Legal Aid Society, which is sponsored by the Catholic Church.

Meanwhile, Red Cross spokesmen reported that violent clashes took place in at least two places, until the rebels broke through the cordon that the military had set up around them. The Red Cross spokesmen added that there were numerous casualties as a result of the battles in Cabanas Department.

Army-Guerrilla Confrontation

PA010441 San Jose Radio Noticias del Continente in Spanish 0100 GMT 1 Aug 80

[Text] Over 2,000 revolutionaries are in the northern part of the country opposing some 3,000 units of the army and the security corps. Reports from San Salvador say that soldiers who have clashed with the guerrillas have said that these are armed with FAL, Garand or [word indistinct]. An army officer said that although he could not confirm it, the fighters have 105mm mortars and bazookas. [Words indistinct] the revolutionaries move in columns of 1,000 men with greater facility than the junta troops.

Health employees in charge of a hospital [words indistinct] a few kilometers from the fighting said that [words indistinct].

Search for 'Subversives'

PA030347 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1720 GMT 2 Aug 80

[Sercano Network]

[Text] Combined forces are carrying out a military operation on Guazapa Mountain. This station has been told that a military operation of combined army and security forces began yesterday on Guazapa Mountain and in the nearby area to clean the zone of subversive hideouts.

Salvadoran Army spokesmen said the operation's objective is to combat the subversive pockets which have been detected in that region and which have forced the residents on the slopes of the mountain and nearby cantons to seek refugee elsewhere due to threats they have been receiving for not cooperating with the extremist organizations.

The spokesmen cited the examples of many peasants who were forced to abandon their homes and belongings by clandestine groups. Many of these people have fled to Aguilares, wnere they are being protected by the authorities and by private citizens who have given them shelter.

Communique on La Floresta Incident

PA310001 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 2240 GMT 29 Jul 80

[Communique issued by the National Guard Press and Public Relations Department on 28 July 1980]

[Text] Persons who are collaborating with the armed forces in this struggle to rescue our fatherland from the hands of international communism reported that certain individuals who lived in building No 5 on La Floresta Avenue, La Floresta District, had been engaged in suspicious activities and were completely alien to the rest of the community. For this reason, the security forces started to watch and follow them. After a serious analysis of the information that had been gathered, it was decided that the individuals were members of a terrorist cell.

We started an operation at 1015 on 28 July, in which we urged the suspects to open their doors and surrender. This was done in the presence of the neighbors. They started shooting when they opened the doors. In view of this attack, we returned the fire and this resulted in a confrontation in which six guerrillas were killed.

A judge and a coroner were called and identified Carlos Alfredo Carrillo Ramirez, 21; Elmer Omar Grimaldi Zelaya, 30; Adolfo Melendez Henriquez, 35; and Wilfredo Edgardo Bairez Quintero, 20; after a thorough identification. None of these men had any relatives. Two women were not identified because they carried no documents.

In the presence of the Sixth District judge, the coroner, his aides and some newsmen it was prove that the cell belonged to the Peoples Liberation Front [FPL].

A complete press was found inside the house. Also found were: approximately 1,000 copies of the book "Kidnapping and Hood" by terrorist leader Salvador Cayetano Carpio, coded material, a large quantity of FPL subversive propaganda, and valuable information on various criminal activities already carried out and on some which were to be carried out. These activities included kidnappings, burning of buses, ambushes and attacks against security forces to obtain weapons. The police also found an escape ladder which confirmed the fear of many neighbors who asked the security forces to search the area in order to guarantee their tranquillity in view of the danger that some might have escaped by using neighboring roofs.

The armed forces, fully aware of the struggle that it is carrying out to defend the Salvadoran people, urges the citizens to continue cooperating with them by reporting anything that may endanger the lives of our people because we are willing to defeat the enemy even if we have to die while doing it.

HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION CONTRADICTS OFFICIAL REPORT

PA030231 San Salvador ORIENTACION in Spanish 3 Aug 80 p 4

[Advertisement: "Salvadoran Human Rights Commission Report on Refugees in Perquin"]

[Text] Regarding the situation of the refugees in Perquin, the Salvadoran Human Rights Commission reports: We were able to establish on our visit last Friday to Perquin that the reasons the peasants have abandoned their villages are different than those given by the armed forces and the government.

I. The government's version:

The armed forces and the government, using all media available reported that the people who have taken refuge in Perquin did so to escape from the "repression" unleashed by the organized groups which are spreading terror in the rural areas and that the people fled to seek the protection of the "security forces" stationed in Perquin.

II. The facts:

The Salvadoran Human Rights Commission wishes to disclose to national and international opinion what has really taken place. After investigation in the field and talking to people in Perquin:

1. The residents of the villages of Torola and San Fernando were ordered to leave their homes immediately and go to Perquin. This order was imparted directly by the mayors of the municipalities and military spokesmen (Inspector Alvarez and others) on behalf of the armed forces (rural police and National Guard).

2. The villagers did not leave because they were afraid of the organized groups, except those who have relations with the Nationalist Democratic Organization (ORDEN) and the military. They left because of the war going on between the organized groups and the armed forces in that zone and because the armed forces told them that those who were not members of those organizations should leave because "commandos" were going to exterminate those who stayed because they would be considered guerrillas and that the air force was going to "spray" [rocear] or bomb the zone.

3. These were the reasons the people left their homes, and not those given by the government.

III. The refugees' situation:

1. Although government spokesmen, especially the defense minister, have said that the citizens are responding by giving humanitarian aid to the refugees, providing them with food, medicine and clothing, the refugees in Perquin are facing a very hard situation due to the shortage of beds, proper food, clothing and medicine. We feel they should be receiving what the people are giving them.

2. We were also able to see that the Morazan zone is completely under military control, especially the municipality of Perquin, with units from the rural police, the National Guard and ORDEN, whose members infiltrated the refugees.

3. We disagree with the propaganda campaign aimed at minimizing the importance of this case in comparison to other similar cases, such as the one at the Costa Rican Embassy, the refugees in other parts of the country, in Honduras, in Costa Rica, and the thousands of persons crossing the border to escape from the repression here.

4. We demand that these persons be treated properly and that the International Red Cross assume the responsibility of caring for refugees in El Salvador, particularly those in Perquin.

Finally, the Salvadoran Human Rights Commission considers that the war situation in the country demands adequate treatment of refugees, due to the extermination war unleashed against the people by the regime.

We also demand the immediate presence in our country of world organizations in charge of safeguarding human rights and of other institutions to help our people in the war that is going on. In summary, we demand the presence of the International Red Cross, Amnesty International, the UN Human Rights Commission and the OAS Human Rights Commission.

San Salvador, 29 July 1980.

MAGISTRATES RECEIVE DEATH THREATS, LEAVE COUNTRY

PA012157 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 1 Aug 80 p 3

[Text] The president of the Supreme Court of Justice and two other magistrates who are presidents of two other courts have fled the country in view of death threats, according to reports.

To this effect, it was learned that Dr Miguel Antonio Granillo, president of the tribunal, had to leave the country Saturday after a dynamite explosion ripped through his home in Escalon District, causing damage estimated at several thousand colones. It was learned yesterday that the home is up for rent.

It was also reported yesterday that Dr Jose Ernesto Criollo, president of the Civil Court, who had just returned from a trip to Puerto Rico and the Dominican Republic, left the country again for an undisclosed destination. It was said that Doctor Criollo had received several death threats from subversive groups.

It was learned that yesterday morning Dr Miguel Carias Delgado had been attacked by several individuals in his office, which he shares with his brother, Dr Leonel Carias Delgado, president of the Court of Justice. The unidentified individuals were really after the Supreme Court magistrate, and tortured Dr Miguel Carias Delgado while interrogating him. The individuals released him when they realized he was the magistrate's brother.

Yesterday Dr Leonel Carias Delgado left the country.

It is also said that several San Salvador judges are still receiving death threats. One, Dr Atilio Ramirez Amaya, judge of the Fourth San Salvador Court, fled the country after an aborted attempt on his life. His court was handling the case of the murder of Msgr Oscar Arnulfo Romero, archbishop of San Salvador, murdered on 24 March in the Divina Providencia Chapel.

With the departure of the president and the two magistrates of the court, the Supreme Court of Justice is unable to adopt any important resolutions, it has been learned. The Civil Court and the Court of Appeals cannot operate either.

FENASTRAS PREPARING GENERAL STRIKE, REBELLIONS

PA011525 San Jose Radio Noticias del Continente in Spanish 0100 GMT 1 Aug 80

[Text] The Salvadoran people will crush the army in a few weeks. This was said by Hector Bernabe Resinos, secretary general of the Salvadoran Wrokers National Union Federation [FENASTRAS] in El Salvador. The labor leader said that the fighting spirit of the workers is growing and cannot be crushed in the short time before the final liberation of El Salvador.

He also said that FENASTRAS is preparing a general strike [words indistinct] he said that the strike will be organized by the people's committees so that the masses will join the rank-and-file organizations in the towns and districts.

The new general strike will be carried out by the Peasant Labor Movement, which has already proved its strength in similar strikes held in recent months by paralyzing the productive and service activities in El Salvador.

The top leaders of the politico-military organizations have reiterated on several occasions that the final offensive against the military junta is near and that the general strike, uprisings in various towns, and military actions by the Popular Army [passage indistinct].

The next move by FENASTRAS will be minor rebellions to give the people fighting experience and the staging of simulated uprisings in several towns.

INTERIOR MINISTRY PATRICIPATES IN EMERGENCY PLAN

PA030059 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 3 Aug 80 pp 3, 9

[Excerpt] The Interior Ministry's participation in the 1980 emergency development plan will consist of 65.2 million colones, which will be devoted to the creation of jobs and the improvement of poor communities.

This was announced by the Interior Ministry in a report that explains that 45.5 million colones will be supplied by the central government and the rest, 19.7 million colones, by foreign countries.

The report added that this plan is aimed at giving an immediate response to unemployment problems stemming from the present economic and social situation being experienced by the country's productive sectors.

It is also aimed at attacking the poor living conditions of certain sectors because of a lack of basic services, land and housing.

FRG CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATIC UNION OFFICIAL VISITS

PA021514 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 1230 GMT 1 Aug 80

[Text] (?Henin Wegener), the FRG Christian Democratic Union International Affairs director who was recently in El Salvador, had words of encouragement for the structural changes being carried out in El Salvador for the people's benefit.

He is touring Latin America to find out what Christian Democrats are doing in Latin America, particularly in El Salvador, where Christian Democrats are directly participating in the transformation process for the benefit of the community. (Wegener) met with Jose Napoleon Duarte, member of the revolutionary government junta, who talked about the changes that are taking place with the people's support. Duarte also referred to programs and projects in progress designed to increase the people's living standard.

(Wegener) exchanged views with other leaders of the Christian Democratic Party of El Salvador, who are cooperating with the government to see that social justice reaches all sectors of our population, especially the poor, through a common welfare policy applied without favoritism.

Following are some statements by (Wegener): After visiting El Salvador and exchanging views with members of the party's political committee, I have to admit that I am impressed with the progress made by the government on behalf of peace, stability and democracy. I am impressed because my visit has been at a time when the country is going through very difficult moments. I will tell my party, the largest Christian Democratic Party in the world, that the support we have given to the Salvadoran Christian Democratic Party and to the government has been well deserved and that it should continue providing support.

Whoever has any doubts about this country's political difficulties has only to examine international socialist and communist efforts to distort the facts and to provide political and material support for violence and terrorism, which besides creating an alarming situation, also proves socialism's moral decadence.

GUATEMALA

LUCAS GARCIA CONGRATULATES HONDURAN PRESIDENT

PA031246 Guatemala City Radio Mundial in Spanish 1550 GMT 1 Aug 80

[Distributed by Inter-Central American Radio organization]

[Text] Guatemalan President Gen Romeo Lucas Garcia has sent a congratulatory message to Gen Policarpo Paz Garcia on his recent assumption of the Honduran presidency. The text of the message follows:

Guatemala, 28 July 1980

Excellency Policarpo Paz Garcia, president of Honduras, Tegucigalpa, Honduras, Central America:

I am honored to congratulate your excellency on behalf of the Guatemalan Government and myself on your assumption of the presidency of that noble sister nation. Best wishes for success in undertaking such a delicate mission. [signed] Fernando Romeo Lucas Garcia, Guatemalan president.

NO APPROVAL REQUEST FOR U.S. AMBASSADOR RECEIVED

PA302358 Guatemala City Radio Mundial in Spanish 1450 GMT 30 Jul 80

[Distributed by Inter-Central American Radio Organization]

[Text] Alfonso Adolfo Lima, deputy foreign minister who is sitting in for the foreign minister, yesterday said that the approval for the appointment of a new U.S. ambassador has not been requested. He said that the request has not been made. He said that maybe it is already on its way but that he does not know anything about it yet.

Regarding a report that appeared in the Mexican paper EL EXCELSIOR in which it is said that the church is being persecuted in Guatemala, the deputy minister said that this kind of report is one more part of the campaign launched abroad to discredit Guatemala. He noted that interests of various ideologies are involved in this campaign.

In referring to other reports from Costa Rica in which it was said that the Mexican president has certain disagreements with General Lucas Garcia, Lima said: The only one who should reply to this is the president of the republic.

The deputy foreign minister discounted the possibility of a summit of Central American presidents within the next few days.

VARIOUS SECTORS HONOR U.S. AMBASSADOR ORTIZ

PA302312 Guatemala City Radio Mundial in Spanish 2255 GMT 29 Jul 80

[Distributed by Inter-Central American Radio Organization]

[Text] Stating that I shall return to Guatemala, U.S. Ambassador Frank Ortiz expressed his appreciation to more than 100 persons who attended testimonial for Ortiz sponsored by Guatemala City Mayor Col Abundio Maldonado at a hotel in this city.

He expressed appreciation for this demonstration of friendship especially because there were persons from the country's various sectors.

Colonel Maldonado said that Frank Ortiz won the respect and friendship of Guatemalans in a very brief time. He said that Ortiz feels like the Latin Americans do and for this reason he can understand the problems of our nations without ceasing to be an American and an ambassador.

Top army officers, businessmen, newspaper directors, diplomats, doctors of medicine and law, and various professionals attended the event. There were no political leaders on hand.

Ambassador Ortiz said that his stay in Guatemala has taught him many things and has given him many friends. He said: I shall return to Guatemala.

ATTACK ON RADIO STATION LEAVES 5 DEAD, 1 WOUNDED

PA021822 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1704 GMT 2 Aug 80

[Text] Guatemala City, 2 Aug (ACAN-EFE)--Armed men last night attacked Radio Tropicana in the Guatemalan province of Escuintla and shot Alejandro Gonzalez, its director, three radio announcers and a watchman to death.

The Guatemalan police reported today that it has launched an all-out search for the attackers who left one more person wounded and damaged transmitting equipment. It was learned that the attackers armed with machineguns broke into the Radio Tropicana studios and shot to death station director Gonzalez and the radio announcers, who were broadcasting the radio newscast "The Clarion" and who were identified as Arturo Santisteban, Amilcar Cojon and Julio Solorzano. The attackers also shot Rolando Pineda, the watchman of the radio station and left Oscar Estupinian, an employee, seriously wounded.

Police authorities of Escuintla, 60 km south of the Guatemalan capital, went to the station but the assailants had already escaped.

Government Condemnation

PA030335 Guatemala City Radio Fabulosa in Spanish 1720 GMT 2 Aug 80

[Sercano Network]

[Text] The government today vigorously condemned the murder of five radio station workers in Escuintla. A communique issued today stated: The government vigorously condemns the murder of the Radio Tropicana personnel, whose tragic toll brings mourning to the homes of Jose Alejandro Gonzalez, Arturo Santisteban, Julio Amilcar Cojon, Julio Alfonso Solorzano and Rolando Pineda. This regrettable event is another criminal action by the criminal subversive clandestine groups who in their desperate effort to violently seize power are resorting to crime and terrorism.

According to the reports, two announcers, one radio operator and two other people at Radio Tropicana in Escuintla, 52 km south of Guatemala City, were machinegunned when armed men entered the station and opened fire without issuing a warning.

The government communique added that it is evident that the extremists not only want to discredit the country abroad but they try by all means to create chaos and terror in Guatemala as a way to maintain a climate of agitation.

The government communique said: Yesterday's regrettable incident not only violates essential human rights but also gives a clear picture of the subversives who have made crime and violence their calling card. The murder of five honest radio workers is a repugnant action that seriously harms freedom of expression, a principle that the government has and will firmly maintain as an essential pillar of democracy. The government communique added: The country's security forces have received strict orders to undertake exhaustive investigations so that the weight of the law will fall on those responsible for the action. It also expressed condolences to the families of the five Guatemalans who were killed in Radio Tropicana.

The murder has caused great commotion among Guatemalan press and radio circles.

GOVERNMENT DENIES PERSECUTION OF PRIESTS

PA012027 Guatemala City Radio Nuevo Mundo in Spanish 1200 GMT 1 Aug 80

[Text] In a communique released yesterday afternoon, the Government Ministry has noted that the government is not persecuting the priests and nuns working in El Quiche Department. The communique adds that they have not been ordered to leave the country.

HONDURAS

TROOPS REINFORCED ALONG BORDER WITH EL SALVADOR

PA012255 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1459 GMT 1 Aug 80

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 1 Aug (ACAN-EFE)--EL HERALDO reports today that Honduras has been reinforcing the troops along the border with El Salvador since Thursday. The paper says this decision was made because leftist guerrillas and the Salvadoran Armed Forces have engaged in bloody clashes along the Honduran border area.

EL HERALDO points out that this is a common measure in a country which wants to maintain security along its borders and to uphold the principle of nonintervention in the internal affairs of neighboring countries.

When the conflict broke out in Nicaragua between the National Guard headed by overthrown Gen Anastasio Somoza Debayle and the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN], the Honduran Armed Forces declared themselves neutral and reiterated that they would not allow Honduran territory to be used as a springboard or hunting ground by the FSLN or Somozist armies.

EL HERALDO states that it contacted a high official, who said: "Honduras is the only country in Central America with safe borders, but the incidents in El Salvador during the last 48 hours have compelled us to reinforce the troops along the border in order to uphold the principle of nonintervention."

FOREIGN MINISTER OPTIMISTIC ABOUT PEACE WITH EL SALVADOR

PA030118 Tegucigalpa Radio America in Spanish 1525 GMT 1 Aug 80

[Jose Emilio Toriano interview with Foreign Minister Eliseo Perez Cadalso; distributed by Inter-Central American Radio Organization--recorded]

[Text] [Toriano] A few moments ago, Honduran Foreign Minister Eliseo Perez Cadalso spoke with Radio America after his return yesterday from South America and his friendly meeting with the Salvadoran foreign minister.

An important aspect of this is that the Honduran officials maintain optimism regarding the prompt signing of a peace treaty with El Salvador. The foreign minister also spoke about El Salvador's current socioeconomic situation. According to some Honduran observers, that situation could be an obstacle to peace between our two nations. Here are the foreign minister's views:

[Perez Cadalso] Once the presidential inauguration of Fernando Belaunde Terry was over we held a special meeting with mediator Jose Luis Bustamante y Rivero. Salvadoran Foreign Minister Fidel Chavez Mena and I met with him to discuss general subjects of the pacification process. I repeat that these were general subjects because on that occasion we were not going to be meeting in working commissions since those types of meetings are being held elsewhere. We want to have more specific material to speed up the negotiations and see if we can conclude a general peace treaty this year.

[Question] There has been talk about speed in the peace talks. Your optimism has been noted since there might be peace with El Salvador this year. However, how can we think a peace will be signed quickly if El Salvador's domestic political situation is so difficult that I do not think that the government there is ready to sign a peace treaty?

[Answer] About there being a difficult situation, that is your view. Second, even if I share that view I have always felt that a de facto government has sufficient legal powers to sign and ratify treaties because just as we were a de facto government up to a short time ago we could have signed and ratified the treaty since the executive branch had assumed the legislative functions, that is, the power to ratify a treaty.

[Question] Will you continue heading the Foreign Ministry (?bearing in mind that there has been a change) of government?

[Answer] Sir, that question is of no interest to the public. The answer can only be given by the parties, who are negotiating right now, and the armed forces, whom I serve as foreign minister.

[Question] But a change in the Foreign Ministry could delay the mediation process?

[Answer] That is a personal opinion. I could not add anything. I have only said that a change in the foreign minister always means a change in strategy because each foreign minister has his own way of seeing problems and situations.

[Question] You asked to appear before the Constituent Assembly to report on the negotiations with El Salvador. The Constituent Assembly has already set a date for this.

[Answer] That is true. On the day the Constituent Assembly was installed I asked that sovereign representative body to hear my report. It is up to the assembly to set a date. It could have been last week, but due to my trip to Peru and since we still have another round of negotiations which could result in additional data to report to the assembly, we have postponed my appearance until probably the coming week. I believe the Constituent Assembly has a right to know how the negotiations are being conducted and to decide whether or not these should proceed.

We are naturally not negotiating behind the backs of the people. We are trying to get the people to participate. Since all the people cannot be informed at the same time, this has to be done through their representatives.

The Constituent Assembly has to decide if it will receive us in a public or a private session, if the entire assembly will receive us or if it will appoint a special committee to hear the report on that process, which includes the peace and treaty, diplomatic and consular relations, free transit, border issues, the common market, claims, human rights and in sum all the realities, background and prospects dealing with this essential problem, which for us is a priority issue.

[Question] In the note you sent to the Constituent Assembly it could be said that you wanted your appearance to be private. Does this mean the press might be excluded from hearing your report because these are issues of national security?

[Answer] This has been erroneously interpreted. I do not want to say maliciously, just erroneously. If you read the note you will see that the only thing I do is make a very respectful suggestion to the honorable Constituent Assembly because the assembly is the one which has the power to decide if the audience will be open or closed and if the entire assembly or just a committee receives me. I am not the one who sets the rules; the country's highest sovereign body does.

[Question] As a result of your meeting with the Salvadoran foreign minister and the mediator, do you think there is more optimism over achieving a general treaty with El Salvador, and what is the next step?

[Answer] There is well-grounded optimism because during the past few months there has been a broad willingness on the part of the Salvadoran Government. Our negotiating line has been the same since the Honduran Government began to negotiate with El Salvador in 1972. The optimism is based on the fact that we have discussed borders, something which had not been done for 10 years. The talks are so advanced that it would not be farfetched to say this might be the last round. This new round will be held soon and then the verbal phase will begin. After the verbal phase will come two things: the preparation of the draft treaty and after consultations with the executive and the Constituent Assembly to approve it, then we would proceed to the signing of the general peace treaty.

If for some reason no general treaty is concluded the mediator has power to issue recomendations. Those recommendations are of course not binding on the countries, but they are guidelines which sooner or later we would have to follow to achieve an agreement, either bilaterally or through an international body, which in this case would be the International Court of Justice.

TWENTY-SIX HIGH-RANKING OFFICERS 'UNEXPECTEDLY RETIRED'

PA020305 Paris AFP in Spanish 0204 GMT 2 Aug 80

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 2 Aug (AFP)--Twenty-six high-ranking officers of the Honduran Armed Forces were unexpectedly retired today because of age limits or reorganization of military cadres in what some sectors suspiciously view as a military maneuver that threatens the country's democratization process.

Those purged from the armed forces include former Chiefs of State Gen Osvaldo Lopez Arellano and Gen Juan Alberto Melgar Castro as well as 8 colonels, 11 lieutenant colonels, 1 major and 4 captains. Many of them are described as progressives. The announcement was made tonight through a press communique issued by Honduran Armed Forces Commander in Chief Gen Policarpo Paz Garcia.

The retired colonels include Roberto Palma Galvez, a former foreign minister, and Edmundo Pujol, the current military attache in the Honduran Embassy in Washington.

Also purged were several young lieutenant colonels who have been frequently mentioned as belonging to the progressive sectors of the army. These include Juan Molina, Gerardo Willigate and Mario Maldonado as well as Ambassador to Nicaragua Alonso Flores Lima.

Several of these progressive officers had already suffered a first purge in 1975 when they were incorporated into the diplomatic service after the overthrow of General Lopez Arellano.

The announcement of this measure has been viewed with great suspicion by some sectors which interpreted it as a military maneuver that threatens the current democratization process. Nevertheless, so far there has been no official reaction from the political groups or the members of the Constituent Assembly elected on 20 April.

The retirement of these officers could signify an attempt by the most conservative sector of the Honduran Armed Forces to guarantee their control over the military apparatus at a time when the country is trying to return to civilian political life, press circles have commented here.

The Constituent Assembly was officially installed only 2 weeks ago. It immediately assumed control of the public powers and appointed Gen Policarpo Paz Garcia as the country's provisional president.

NICARAGUA

LEADERS COMMENT ON BREAK WITH BOLIVIA

Acting Foreign Minister

PA022048 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 2 Aug 80

[Telephone interview with acting Foreign Minister Jacinto Suarez by unidentified announcer--place not specified--live]

[Excerpts] This morning we received an urgent EFE cable reporting that Bolivia has severed diplomatic relations with Nicaragua. As you can see, this is the reaction of the Bolivian coupist officers in the face of Nicaragua's initiative for effective OAS measures against the military uprising carried out in Bolivia. In effect, Nicaragua is at the vanguard of a continental movement to isolate the Bolivian officers. The concerted action of Latin American nations can be decisive for Bolivia's return to democratic channels.

We have Nicaragua's foreign minister by law [as heard], Companero Jacinto Suarez, on the telephone. He has left a meeting upon learning of the Bolivian junta's decision.

[Question] What is Nicaragua's position in the face of the Bolivian gorillas' decision?

[Answer] The attitude of the Bolivian Government is truly a maneuver to throw a smoke-screen on the true situation of that country. It is a well-known fact that Nicaragua has maintained a very firm position defending the Bolivian people's self-determination, their right as a people to choose whatever destiny they wish. This was usurped by a group of gorillas.

An attempt is now being made at the international level to turn the situation around, with Bolivia's break of relations to look like our intervention into domestic affairs. We consider the Bolivian attitude of breaking relations, I repeat, as a maneuver, throwing a blanket over what is really happening in that country and the rejection this has achieved internationally.

Nicaragua will always maintain its position against the Bolivian gorillas. We will continue this initiative at the hemispheric level and at whatever level is necessary to obtain from the international community a subsequent attitude of rejection of General Garcia Meza and the group he leads, which expelled from power a government that had been recognized for its democratic essence and which prevented the ascent to power of the expression of the Bolivian people's will.

[Question] How are Nicaragua's moves progressing in the OAS, Companero Jacinto Suarez?

[Answer] Right now, Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto is in Washington. He is talking to the various ambassadors accredited in the OAS to seek, as on many other occasions, consensus regarding the Bolivian issue. Foreign Minister D'Escoto is very enthused and sees things in a positive light, especially since a general attitude exists toward stopping military coups in Latin America.

A draft already exists. It is being submitted by Nicaragua for the consideration of the various countries for approval at a consultative meeting. That is why the Nicaraguan foreign minister is there. The draft, we must explain, was not drafted only by Nicaragua. It reflects the opinions of various governments of the area. Nicaragua heads the initiative representing other countries, which leads to the belief that it might prosper.

[Question] Thank you, Companero Jacinto Suarez, for your statements in connection with the report on Bolivia's severing of relations.

Interior Minister Borge

PA031741 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1939 GMT 2 Aug 80

[Text] Managua, 2 Aug (ACAN-EFE)--Nicaraguan Interior Minister Tomas Borge said here today that "we do not want diplomatic relations with Bolivia." He made the statement when asked to comment on the decision adopted by the Bolivian military junta today to sever relations with Nicaragua.

Borge, who is also a member of the National Directorate of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, made a statement to ACAN-EFE but said he did not know many details about the rupture. "We did not and do not want any relations with those Bolivian coupist gorillas," Borge said.

The Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry had announced this week that the rupture of diplomatic relations between Nicaragua and Bolivia "was imminent." Nicaragua had accredited Julio Molina as ambassador to Bolivia before the military coup of 17 July. Molina is also Nicaraguan ambassador to Peru.

In addition, the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry has addressed a message to the OAS Permament Council asking for a consultative meeting of foreign ministers to review the matter of the Bolivian "military coup." Based on a draft resolution, the OAS later agreed to "deplore" the coup, which annulled the results of the recent elections in Bolivia. Nicaragua has also reiterated its interest in continuing efforts to arrange a meeting of the OAS consultative organ to discuss Bolivia's case.

MEXICAN PRESIDENT'S 'UNEXPECTED' 2 AUG VISIT ANNOUNCED

PA022147 Paris AFP in Spanish 1854 GMT 2 Aug 80

[Excerpt] Managua, 2 Aug (AFP)--Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo will arrive in Managua at 1700 Sunday, according to an unexpected announcement made in official circles. Lopez Portillo will make a very brief visit to Nicaragua to wind up his tour of Latin America, which took him to Costa Rica, Brazil, Venezuela and Cuba, said a Nicaraguan Government spokesman.

The source said he did not know how long the Mexican president would be in Nicaragua or what the agenda will be. The Foreign Ministry protocol office began hasty preparations for a reception with all appropriate honors.

BORGE REPORTS ARRESTS CONNECTED WITH QUILALI ATTACK

PA030334 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 2 Aug 80

[Excerpts] A news conference was held at the Interior Ministry a few minutes ago. It was attended by Comdr Tomas Borge Martinez and Guerrilla Comdr Lenin Cerna, responsible for the State Security Department. The conference was held to report on the results of the operation undertaken against the attackers of Quilali. They said 14 have been arrested, 4 at the camp where they were meeting. Some 29 others have also been arrested. These had lent their farms for training activities and donated money. They include the Rugama brothers and Justino Meza, who have been arrested and [whose property] will be confiscated.

Commander Borge said the other people arrested are peasants and they will be treated differently. Their cases are being studied.

Some of those who participated in the attack on Quilali were also involved in the attack on Companera Juana Maria Cruz, who was riding in a Nicaraguan Agrarian Reform Institute vehicle and was killed when they opened fire. The State Security Department has the names of the assailants but it will not disclose them just yet.

They also presented the 14 people arrested in the Quilali attack.

STATE COUNCIL DENIES PLAN TO ADMIT TWO GROUPS

PA012155 Managua Radio Corporacion in Spanish 1200 GMT 1 Aug 80

[Text] The State Council yesterday denied a report in LA PRENSA [words indistinct] that a law admitting the Social Democratic Party (PSD) and the Evangelical Committee for Development [CEPAD] into the legislative organ had been approved. According to the State Council, the paper misrepresented the facts, and this has not been approved. Nor has an amendment to article 16 of the fundamental statute on the number of bodies that can belong to the council been approved.

The council's explanation includes a ruling by the permanent commission, which states why it rejected the bill introduced by Alvaro Jerez of the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement. The ruling does not recommend amending article 16 and therefore the two groups cannot be admitted into the council because the idea of the amendment should rest with the government junta and the two aforementioned groups have not asked officially to be admitted into the council.

It was reported in the council that any group will find the door open if it wants to be admitted but it must first consult the government junta.

CRUZ, CORDOVA TO VISIT COSTA RICA 11 AUG

PA011830 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 1 Aug 80

[Excerpt] Ambassador Javier Chamorro Mora announced in a statement in San Jose, that Arturo Cruz and Rafael Cordova Rivas, members of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, will visit Costa Rica on 11 August. They will hold meetings with high-ranking Costa Rican officials to discuss topics that were not disclosed.

Our diplomatic representative also denied that Cubans organized the 19 July celebrations, another of the absurd reports released in the neighboring country to the south by the newsmen who are acting as peons of reactionaries, who are irritated by the Nicaraguan liberation.

Ambassador Chamorro Mora explained that following the Sandinist victory, 55 members of the Sandinist police and 10 literacy teachers have been killed. Because of this, the people have not hesitated to join the popular militias to defend the nation, something that other sectors are also doing.

PANAMANIAN, COSTA RICAN PRESIDENTS TO VISIT 23 AUG

PA010156 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 31 Jul 80

[Text] Dr Sergio Ramirez Mercado, member of the National Reconstruction Junta, said in Managua today that the presidents of Costa Rica and Panama, Rodrigo Carazo and Dr Aristides Royo, respectively, will visit Ruben Dario and Sandino's land on 23 August to attend the closing of the big literacy crusade. Ramirez Mercado said both presidents have accepted an official invitation from the Nicaraguan Revolutionary Government to visit Nicaragua on that day. It is expected that by then at least 600,000 people will no longer be illiterate. The participation of the two presidents of nations that played a decisive role in the victory over the Somoza tyranny will fill the gap caused by their absence from the 19 July celebrations.

DPRK DELEGATION OFFERS AID FOR HOSPITALS, FACTORIES

PA011912 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0400 GMT 1 Aug 80

[Text] A DPRK celebration headed by Companero (Ho Han Tong), vice minister of external economic affairs, visited our free country from 12 to 17 July. During the visit the delegation held talks with representatives of our revolutionary government and exchanged views with them about Nicaragua's present situation and the possibility of the Korean people's expressing their solidarity and cooperation through material aid.

Benefits from the revolutionary government's talks with the Korean delegation include the construction of two hospitals, one in (Mila Rosita) and another in the city of Boaco. The Koreans also offered to donate machinery and tools to equip three factories, one to manufacture farm equipment, another to make dyes for coloring cloth and another to produce spare parts for automobiles and tractors.

LA PRENSA DENOUNCES ATTACKS BY FRENCH JOURNALIST

PA012251 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 24 Jul 80 p 1

[Text] On two occasions an individual called Jean Ortiz, who claims to represent the French Communist paper L'HUMANITE, has taken advantage of press conferences held by the Nicaraguan Government to attack LA PRENSA.

We wish to denounce before the Nicaraguan people the shameful attitude of this individual who, abusing our hospitality, has come here to interfere in affairs which are strictly of internal interest. We do not know his intentions or the advantages he may be seeking.

As an independent paper, we wish to make clear that LA PRENSA gladly accepts objections to its reports and editorial line, which our country's authorities and the Nicaraguan people have the right to do, but we emphatically reject any foreign interference in our internal affairs such as that attempted by Ortiz.

REPORTAGE ON MEXICAN PRESIDENT LOPEZ PORTILLO'S VISIT

Arrival 31 Jul

FL311613 [Editorial Report] Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish at 1459 GMT on 31 July begins live coverage of Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo's arrival in Havana. Coverage begins at Jose Marti International Airport, where a Mexican Air Force plane carrying Lopez Portillo and his entourage is seen landing at 1500 GMT. While announcer Manolo Ortega is setting the scene, Cuban President Fidel Castro and Army Gen Raul Castro are seen approaching the plane. After the ramp draped with a Mexican flag is set in place, the plane door opens and Lopez Portillo emerges at 1502. He comes down the ramp and embraces Fidel Castro. The members of the Mexican delegation follow down the ramp. They are introduced to Castro.

The ceremony begins at 1505 GMT with the playing of the Cuban and Mexican anthems and a 21-gun salute. At 1509 Castro and Lopez Portillo review the troops and then go down a receiving line, shaking hands with Cuban party and government officials and members of the diplomatic corps. Lopez Portillo pauses for an instant and chats with the DPRK ambassador. At the end of the line are Mexican Embassy personnel, some whom are dressed in charro costumes. Shouts start being heard from the tarmac, where the crowd waves back at Castro and Lopez Portillo.

At 1517 GMT, the honor guard marches past Lopez Portillo, who is flanked by the Castro brothers. At 1519 Lopez Portillo and Fidel Castro climb into an open car and a minute later the motorcade leaves the airport while the crowd shouts "long live Cuba", "long live Mexico." The camera shows the passage of the motorcade from various points along the route, lined by people waving Cuban and Mexican flags, until it reaches Revolution Square, where a huge portrait of Lopez Portillo is seen on the facade of a building. There is also a very big poster reading "Long Live Latin American Solidarity" with portraits of Benito Juarez and Jose Marti. Coverage ends at this point, at 1605 GMT.

Laying of Floral Wreath

FL312208 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2202 GMT 31 Jul 80

[Text] Jose Lopez Portillo, president of the United Mexican States, this afternoon laid a floral wreath at the monument to national hero Jose Marti at Revolution Square. The guard of honor and band of the Havana garrison participated in the ceremony. The band played the Cuban and Mexican national anthems as well as "The White Rose," based on Marti's simple verses put into music by (Gonzalo Roig) with special arrangement for bands by Maj Miguel Milanes.

President Lopez Portillo was accompanied by Dr Carlos Rafael Rodriquez, member of the party Politburo; the high-level delegation that is traveling with the Mexican president; and Mexican Ambassador Gonzalo Martinez Corbala. At the conclusion of the ceremony, President Lopez Portillo and Dr Carlos Rafael Rodriguez observed the historic Revolution Square from the base of the monument.

Opening of Official Talks

FL011144 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 1 Aug 80

[Text] Official talks between the delegations of the United Mexican States and the Republic of Cuba began yesterday at the Palace of the Revolution, a few hours after President Jose Lopez Portillo's arrival in Havana.

The delegations are headed by Jose Lopez Portillo, president of Mexico, and by Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, president of the Councils of State and Ministers. Fidel expressed the great satisfaction that the Cuban poeple and government feel over the Mexican president's visit. On his part, Lopez Protillo expressed his joy at being in Cuba and his gratitude for the demonstrations of solidarity and sympathy with which he was welcomed.

Both sides discussed current Latin American and international issues and various topics of mutual interest in connection with an increase in bilateral relations.

Continuation of Talks

FL012312 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 1 Aug 80

[Excerpt] Officials talks between the delegations of the United Mexican States and the Republic of Cuba which opened yesterday at the Palace of the Revolution continued today. The respective delegations are headed by Jose Lopez Portillo, president of the United Mexican States, and Dr Fidel Castro, president of the Councils of State and Ministers of the Republic of Cuba.

Decoration of Lopez Portillo

FL011030 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 1 Aug 80

[Statement read by Cuban President Fidel Castro awarding Jose Marti national order to Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo at ceremony held in Palace of Revolution, Havana--live]

[Text] Your excellency president of Mexico, Jose Lopez Portillo:

The Council of State, interpreting the will of our people, has decided to award you the Jose Marti Order. No decoration could have been more appropriate to honor a distinguished son of Mexico except this one which carries the name of our national hero, Jose Marti, who--along with Hidalgo, Morelos, Juarez, Bolivar, San Martin, O'Higgins and Sucre--was one of the most illustrious men of our America.

Mexico played a significant role in the human and political development of Marti. He not only found refuge there for his hard expatriation and met illustrious friends, he also found for the first time two social sectors which from then on were to become an essential element of his political thinking--the Indian and the worker. Thus, in Mexico Marti's social ideas matured and finally turned into what he called the confusing and brutal north that despises us. [sentence as heard]

For several generations of Cubans, Mexico was a refuge and encouragement in the struggle for democratic rights and independence of the homeland. When in the years of Marti's centennial a group of young Cubans picked up his flags and followed his footsteps, it was in Mexico that the group planned what was to be the decisive battle and from there left to wage it.

In the difficult days when the force of a powerful enemy was launched against our small island in revolution, a Mexican who had left his mark in contemporary histroy with his presidency, Gen Lazaro Cardenas, who also understood that group of young men who had initiated the revolution, again rose with his intense personality as leader of our America to defend a threatened Cuba.

Later, during the shameful times when cowardly and treacherous cliques that could never represent the true feeling of the Latin American peoples backed down and let themselves be used in the infamous plan initiated in Washington to isolate the emerging Cuban revolution and try to cut off Cuba from Latin America, Mexico alone maintained the worthy and courageous position of not breaking its relations with Cuba. It set an example of international conduct which we Cubans will never forget.

For this reason, Mr President and esteemed friend, when the Council of State, in awarding you the Jose Marti order, emphasize[d] the friendship and solidarity which you have shown toward our country, it recognizes [that] you are continuing in an eminent manner what in your Mexican nation has been an uninterrupted norm of solidarity conduct.

You have accumulated many additional merits in your fruitful political life. Salient among these are the university professor and writer who sought in pre-Columbian roots a symbol for the current historic work of his country. But what makes you closer to us and is the reason for our gratitude is, above all, that as president of Mexico, Cuba has not lacked your friendship and firm support.

When we visited you in your country, you emphasized that it was a meeting between friends, that we had our roots in the same common trunk. You recalled that permanent friendship that came from Juarez to Cardenas and you proclaimed that the friendship and brotherhood between Mexico and Cuba were not being tested because they are constantly reiterated in our history and will never be denied.

You, friend and president, have demonstrated this. When a short while ago all the instruments of slander and political attacks again were raised against Cuba and when ominous military deployments again threatened our country for the useless intention of intimidating us, you announced--in a gesture whose timeliness was noted by world public opinion--your forthcoming visit to Cuba. You thereby set an unalterable position which also represents a clear demonstration of solidarity.

It is therefore natural that during your administration economic, intraindustrial and trade relations have developed with increasingly more wide-ranging possibilities, that cooperation programs have unfolded that might prove useful examples to other Latin American and developing countries, inasmuch as joint and coordinated efforts among them are the surest way to their definitive progress.

But it is not only your friendship and solidarity toward Cuba which motivates the decoration that you have been awarded. Your conduct as president is also a factor. It links the fate of Mexico to the developing countries and the highest expectations of the human race.

Indeed, the discovery of huge oil resources in Mexico could have led you along a mistaken course which would have contributed to tying your country to yokes, which being subtle would be no less damaging. You, however, have known how to utilize that wealth to consolidate Mexico's independence. You made it forcefully clear that you did not believe that Mexico's oil resources should be used to solve the energy problems of powerful neighbors. Rather, it would become an instrument for the economic and social transformation of the country.

Pressures have been evident. More than once these pressures have acquired the semblance of threats. You and the members of your administration have had to overcome them to maintain that policy of sensible and firm nationalism.

Furthermore, Mexico's having resolved the problem of its energy sources has not made you forget the dramatic problem that energy poses today for the human race, especially the developing countries. You have worked intensively and with laudable willingness in the search for just solutions to the energy problems of the so-called Third World.

Lastly, esteemed President Lopez Portillo, on conferring the Jose Marti order, we could not forget Mexico's stand--and your own personal one--in the Latin American arena. The military tyrannies that expect to perpetuate the past and serve our common enemy have been systematically repudiated by your administration and your country.

Mexico has contributed with its continuing initiative and presence to the organs best expressing the economic aspirations of Latin America and the Caribbean such as the SELA [Latin American Economic System]. Jamaica and others of our countries, economically strangled so as to destabilize them and cut off their development and independence efforts, received the encouragement and support of Mexico. And the new Nicaragua, which we all admire for its heroism and the sagacity of its political course, has also received with your visit the reaffirmation of Mexican solidarity.

All of this explains, esteemed President Lopez Portillo, why on receiving you today as a brother, the people of Cuba, through the enthusiasm of the residents of Havana, have communicated to you a warm sympathy which is a reflection of our feelings.

On awarding you the Jose Marti order, I pray you accept it as the testimony of the highest appreciation, gratitude and respect of our people. [applause]

Lopez Portillo Acceptance Speech

FL011305 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 1 Aug 80

[Speech by Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo on accepting Cuba's Jose Marti national order at ceremony held in Palace of the Revolution, Havana--live]

[Excerpts] Mr President of the Council of State, Commander Fidel Castro; brother Cubans:

I receive this decoration bearing the name of the hero of the Americas, Jose Marti, as a high and great honor awarded to my people. I know well, Mr President, that it is not my merits but the strength of my people and the principles which that strength translates into which have determined the reasons you listed to justify this award. I accept it in the name of my people, albeit assuming the personal responsibility of receiving that which honors me so much.

Jose Marti is a common root in our identities, one more in the many that have linked Cuba and Mexico for centuries.

Commander, there is no better way to talk about Marti than to remember him in his own words. He gives us solidarity and ideas and moves us to action. Marti's causes are the causes of Cuba and Mexico united. We will not countenance anything to be done to Cuba because we would feel that it is being done to ourselves. We have thus shown, Commander. And we will continue to say and do thus in an exercise of historical coherence that binds us deeply to this American fatherland of which Cuba and Mexico must be the voice, support, future trend and commitment. Thank you very much, Commander. [applause]

Castro, Lopez Portillo Activities

PA021405 Mexico City International Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 2 Aug 80

[Roberto Armendariz and Adrian Ojeda report from Havana, Cuba on visit by Mexican President Lopez Portillo--live]

[Text] This morning Commander Fidel Castro Ruz arrived at 0800 at the El Lagito residence, the official residence of foreign statesmen who visit Cuba. Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo was ready. Fidel and Lopez Portillo left together to view the agricultural and livestock works being carried out in the region.

Later they went to El Cayo Island. Most of today's official activities were held on that island.

Fidel, courteous and cordial to President Lopez Portillo, explained to his guest the historic significance of the forts in the (Abocana) area before boarding the vehicle that would take them to the island.

At Cathedral Square, the two men got out of the car that was taking them to the dock. and walked for approximately 1 hour in that sector of Havana. Fidel gave details about the history and anecdotes of the most interesting points to Lopez Portillo.

While the two heads of state were walking through the streets the people applauded them. When they arrived at the docks they again boarded an official vehicle.

At 0915 they took the national highway to Playa Larga, 180 km from Havana and 20 km from Playa Giron. During this trip they made three stops: first, at an experimental livestock center; second, at an experimental citrus farm; third, at a sugarcane field near Playa Giron. They arrived at Playa Larga at 1045. There they boarded a fast, unmarked Cuban Navy boat and left for El Cayo Island escorted by two patrol boats. Fidel Castro Ruz and Jose Lopez Portillo will return from that island tomorrow at 9030 by helicopter and will face a very busy day.

Meanwhile, in Havana, at 1000 this morning the member of the Mexican presidential retinue and their Cuban counterparts met for a working session.

Tomorrow, 2 August, will be a very busy day for the two chiefs of state. The outstanding event will be the rally at Jose Marti Square. Castro and Lopez Portillo will speak at that event, which is expected to be attended by 1,250,000 persons.

Friendship Rally

FL022140 [Editorial Report] Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish at 2126 GMT on 2 August carries live coverage of friendship rally being held at Havana City's Plaza de la Revolucion in honor of visiting Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo. The Mexican head of state and Cuban President Fidel Castro are the announced speakers.

Color television coverage opens with shots of the crowd gathered at Havana City's Plaza de la Revolucion and surrounding areas. On the facade of one building appears a large portrait of Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo and on another portraits of Benito Juarez of Mexico and Jose Marti of Cuba. A large sign on a building reads: Long Live Latin American Solidarity.

At 2127 GMT, Presidents Fidel Castro of Cuba and Jose Lopez Portillo arrive on the dais. The crowd waves flags of Cuba and Mexico and chants slogans. At 2130 GMT the national anthems of Cuba and Mexico are played as the camera focuses on the Cuban flag and the statue of Jose Marti as well as those persons on the speaker's platform.

Staff announcer Manolo Ortega sets the scene, explaining the reason for the mass rally. Behind the dais there is a large sign which reads: Long Live the Friendship Between Cuba and Mexico. Ortega announces that Castro and Lopez Portillo are presiding at the ceremony as well as other party and state leaders.

Ortega introduces Castro. Prior to beginning his speech, the crowd chants: Fidel, for sure, hit the Yankees hard! Fidel holds his hands up and says: Let us leave the Yankees alone today. We are welcoming the Mexican president. This day must be dedicated to Mexico and to friendship. [applause and shouts] Fidel then begins speaking at 2138 GMT.

Castro Speech

FL022317 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2138 GMT 2 Aug 80

[Speech by Cuban President Fidel Castro at friendship rally at Havana City's Plaza of the Revolution in honor of visiting Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo--live]

[Text] [shouts of "Fidel, for sure, hit the Yankees hard"] Let's leave the Yankees alone today. We are receiving the president of Mexico. We have to dedicate this day to Mexico, to friendship. [shouts of "Long live Fidel," "Long live Mexico," "Cuba, Mexico, united shall win"] Illustrious friend, Lic Jose Lopez Portillo, president of Mexico [applause] guests, fellow countrymen:

In the first place, I want to thank you all for devoting this beautiful Saturday afternoon to the solidarity and friendship between Mexico and Cuba. [applause] President Jose Lopez Portillo and the Mexican delegation were the object of what we would call an enhusiastic, joyful, glorious welcome in our capital. [appluase] Why? As someone has said, because they deserve it. [applause] The people of Mexico deserve it and their president deserves it. [applause] As regards Mexico, there is a tradition of history and friendship unparalleled in Latin America. [applause]

Our struggles have been closely linked to the struggles and the history of Mexico. During the independence wars, Cuban patriots had a friend in the Mexican people and a home in the neighbor country. Our national hero, Jose Marti, lived there for a time. [applause] His revolutionary and American vision was enriched there. Marti dearly loved Mexico, a love that he took with him to the grave.

After the establishment of the mediatized republic, Cuban revolutionary generations also had close ties with Mexico. We can recall, among others, Mella, who, when he could not remain in our fatherland, went to Mexico. [applause] Let us recall our own generation which also found hospitality and asylum there. Mexican policy and the sympathies of Latin American nations toward Mexico became such a tradition that from early times to the present there has hardly been any Latin American revolutionary who has not felt it practically his right to receive Mexican hospitality, [applause] because they see it as the common heritage of the progressive and revolutionary movement. They see it practically as a right.

Where could we have been able to organize if Mexico had not existed? We organized there. We set out from there.

But our strong feelings of friendship and affection for Mexico are not only based on past history but also on present history. [applause] Following the triumph of the revolution, in those difficult years, in those first days of happiness, who could forget that one of our first illustrious visitors was Gen Lazaro Cardenas? [applause] We also recall that right during the mercenary invasion of Giron in 1961, Lazaro Cardenas volunteered to come and fight alongside our people. [applause]

In the difficult early days when the whole imperialist conspiracy against Cuba came into being, the attempt to isolate Cuba--and not only to isolate it but to destroy the revolution--Mexico was the only state that did not break relations with Cuba [applause] and it strongly opposed all aggressive accords against Cuba. And for many years, the only country in this hemisphere--or at least the only country in Latin America and the Caribbean, since we have to include Canada among the countries that did not break relations with us--I repeat, the only country in our area that we Cubans could visit was Mexico [applause] in the most difficult days of isolation and blockade. Things change and they will keep changing, but we can never forget Mexico's attitude. [applause]

But we have also had more recent examples such as occurred at the time of the events at the Peruvian Embassy when the imperialists carried out a ferocious campaign of lies against our country. During those same days, when along with publicity campaigns they rapidly organized threatening military maneuvers against Cuba, including landings on the Guantanamo Naval Base; in those very days, three months before the actual visit, as an unquestionable gesture of friendship and solidarity with our fatherland, President Lopez Portillo announced his visit to our country. [applause] And from that moment on, we were convinced that any welcome for a president of Mexico would be great and enthusiastic, but this time it would be a glorious one.

Mexico has a long historical experience as regards aggressions, injustices. One of the most advanced cultures of pre-Columbian America lived in Mexico. The Europeans conquered the country by blood and fire and subjected the people to a colonial and almost enslaving regime for centuries until one day the Mexicans, led by Hidalgo and Morelos, once again won their country's full independence. Not too long afterwards, the powerful neighbor to the north, in a phase of expansionism against the nations of America, launched an invasion on the Mexican territory, seizing most of it, including what are now the U.S. states with the largest natural resources. It was then that the Mexican people wrote glorious pages of heroism symbolized in history by the immortal action of the child heroes of Chapultepec Castle. [applause]

But shortly after this aggression in the mid-19th century, in the latter half of the century, expansionist Europe tried to seize Mexico and establish there nothing less than an empire, known as the empire of Maximilian. But in the face of this new aggression, the Mexican people rose as a single man behind the eminent leader, Juarez, so admired by Marti. [applause]

Even early in this century, Mexico experienced U.S. intervention and aggressions. But the Mexican revolution came about and put an end to the 10 years of the Porfirio Diaz' tryanny. And it forged the first great social revolution in our hemisphere [applause] and the first great agrarian reform. [applause] A stage of heroic and bloddy struggle began to save and consolidate the revolution. I remember when I was a student people said, with reason, that the constitution that emerged from the Mexican revolution was one of the most advanced and progressive in the world. [applause] The Mexican revolution was a source of deep inspiration for the Latin American revolutionary movement.

But Mexico was also the first country among the current petroleum-producing countries--the first petroleum country which, I repeat, under difficult conditions, when the present correlation of forces did not exist in the world, when Mexico was still, shall we say, a weak country--it was the first to nationalize petroleum in the face of the big imperialist powers. [applause] And we remember how irritated the imperialist powers. [applause] and we remember how irritated the imperialists were and how hard Mexico's struggle was during that brave and determined action which made Lazaro Cardenas' name immortal. [applause]

After the revolution, Mexico also became the country with the greatest political stability in the hemisphere. It has had 50 years of political stability, [applause] something unusual in our America. In addition, it practices a foreign policy based on principles. [applause]

But these are not the only reasons why Mexico's friendship honors us. Mexico has been one of the most determined standard-bearers in the struggle for a new international economic order. [applause] Mexico has been and is a determined standard-bearer in the struggle for the interests of the so-called Third World. [applause] Mexico and its leaders are fully aware of the serious difficulties today's world is experiencing with energy, food, financial, economic problems; of the serious problems of the underdeveloped world and the great danger that certain policies pose for peace.

In the world arena, Mexico is a determined defender of peace and cooperation among nations, [applause] the only possible way to find solutions to our difficult problems.

In the Latin American and Caribbean arena, Mexico is a sincere friend of all our peoples, [applause] a zealous defender of their interests. And it occupies a trench thousands of kilometers long on the very border with the United States. [applause] Hence, not only with its foreign policy but also geographically, Mexico occupies a frontline trench in the defense of the sovereignty and interests of our peoples. [applause]

And let us also recall Mexico's noble stance at the time of the fascist coup in Chile, as an example of a policy of principles. [applause]

That is why it is just that, in the same plaza and on this same dais where one day we received with immeasurable love that exemplary and extraordinary friend Salvador Allende [applause] we today receive and honor the Mexican president. [applause] Mexico arduously struggles for a necessary and just principle, which is to guarantee under satisfactory and generous conditions the supply of oil to the Central American and Caribbean countries. [applause] That is the way, with actions, that President Lopez Portillo is carrying out his postulates and his international policy. Precisely tomorrow, he will sign in Costa Rica an agreement with the Venezuelan Government aimed at guaranteeing--since they are the two most important oil-producing countries in the area--these supplies. [applause]

Mexico supported the heroic struggle of the Nicaraguan people [applause] and following the victory, it has become one of their most generous friends. [applause] Despite the fact that Mexico is a country with infinitely fewer financial and economic resources than the United States, the aid it has offered the Nicaraguan people, which includes numerous fields, is much more, considerably greater than the aid offered by the United States to Nicaragua. [applause] Mexico supports the just struggle of the Belizean people for independence [applause] and does not have, like others, ridiculous territorial ambitions.

No one will ever be able to assert that Mexico meddles in the internal affairs of Central American nations, and much less than it supports genocidal governments such as the one in El Salvador. [applause] Fortunately for its people and for the joy of the rest of the peoples of Latin America, Mexico has enormous natural resources. In recent years, with its own efforts, with its own technology and with its own techniques, Mexico has conducted geological explorations of its territory and discovered great oilfields whose proved reserves are higher than 50 billion barrels and could possibly quadruple. [applause] I repeat, Mexico has accomplished this feat with its own techniques and technology. It did not need the multinational corporations to find and exploit its oil-and gasfields, both on land at sea.

Such an enormous wealth of hydrocarbons had to awaken cravings and ambitions on the part of others. It constituted a very special responsibility for the Mexican leaders to confront the situation created by this new wealth and the dangers it could bring upon Mexico. We can say that they have done it and continue to do it in an exemplary manner for other oil-producing countries, with a policy based on the one hand on the defense of its legitimate interests and, on the other, international cooperation, especially with underdeveloped countries. [applause]

President Lopez Portillo was responsible for that historic task that he has translated into the policy of exploiting Mexico's oil resources in accordance with Mexico's interests and the interests of other peoples, but never in accordance with the energy needs of powerful industrialized countries, headed of course by the United States. [applause]

Besides oil, Mexico has other valuable natural resources. In addition, Mexico has hydraulic energy which has been affected by suspicious droughts coinciding with certain U.S. experiments related to hurricanes, and which in Mexico, as in Cuba, constitute irreplaceable sources of water for the rivers and for the phreatic mantle. We know of some of these experiences and know that the imperialists on certain occasions have tried to divert hurricanes. I suspect that under certain circumstances they have diverted them toward areas of interest to them including against us if they so desired.

We know, and it has been published, that the Pentagon has conducted experiments aimed at trying to cause clouds to drop the rains over the sea so that they may never reach Cuba. As we all know, they conducted biological experiments aimed at affecting our crops and our cattle industry. We know all that. Due to this, none of these mysterious experiments would be a rare thing for us. I said that Mexico, in addition to its enormous hydraulic resources, also possesses important thermal, geothermal resources. It already has in production some installations with capacities of several hundreds of thousands of kilowatts which use geothermal energy.

Apparently Mexico also has important uranium deposits, copper and other minerals. President Lopez Portillo explained to me that Mexico can produce great quantities of the three fundamental elements needed in agriculture, that is for fertilizing in agriculture. It has nitrogen from its abundant gasfields and, through petrochemistry using its own technology, it is converting a large part of that into nitrogen. Mexico has abundant quantities of phosphorus as well as potassium. These are three elements very necessary to solve the problems of food supplies in today's world. Mexico has a great marine wealth which could serve to feed its people.

The Latin American peoples are interested in the accelerated development of the Mexican economy. The Latin American peoples are interested that such a friend of all of us, that a friend who has never failed us may become a nation with a powerful economy and industry and that it may become a prosperous nation. [applause]

The economic and cooperation relations between Cuba and Mexico are developing. It is the aim of the two countries to develop to the maximum those economic relations and those relations of cooperation. We cannot forget that in Mexico's economy with a powerful oil industry and other industrial branches, the nation's property, that is the nationalized industries, are the mainstay of the country's economy.

Cooperation between our two countries is instrumental. Of course, when there is trust and that trust is based on facts, and it has been forged over a period of time, with which other country in our area could we be happy to develop our economic relations and the relations of cooperation as we can with Mexico? [applause] When in recent months there was a need in Mexico for additional quantities of sugar, which amounted to nearly half a million tons, the first country Mexico asked for the sugar was precisely Cuba. [applause] We said that, despite the difficulties we were having with the sugarcane rust [disease], despite the limitation of our reserves, we said that over any other interested party, we were ready to supply Mexico's sugar needs. [applause]

Mexico is an important buyer of other commodities produced by Cuba and, at the same time, supplies us with goods we need. But also on certain occasions, when we have had difficulties with some raw materials, when we have encountered difficulties with the lubricants in the midst of the harvest due to delays in deliveries, there has not been a single instance when we have asked Mexico that the problems have not been solved immediately and speedily. [applause]

It is truly pleasant and encouraging to have neighbors such as this, who more than neighbors are brothers. [applause] I know that President Lopez Portillo does not like to be praised, but it is not a matter of praise, it is merely justice. [applause] Our visitor has gained in just a matter of hours the sympathy and love of our citizens. [applause]

A modest and plain man he also has a great intelligence and an extraordinary culture. In addition, he has something very important, a great human sensibility, even artistic. [applause] I am sure that President Lopez Portillo will be recorded in history as one of the great Mexican statesmen. [applause]

When we observed on the day of his arrival that he did not miss greeting a single person, no matter how remotely located he was--even though there were no isolated cases because it was a human mass--when we mentioned to him how pleasantly impressed we were with his concern with respect to our citizens, he said: One man is a crowd. [applause] We will never forget that beautiful statement and we will never forget what he said in the beautiful and eloquent speech at the time of receiving the medal: We will not countenance anything to be done against Cuba. [prolonged applause and chanting] I repeat exactly what he said: We will not countenance anything against Cuba. We would feel it as if it were done to ourselves.

Today we respond to the fraternal Mexican people and their illustrious leader. We will not countenance anything against Mexico. [prolonged applause and chanting] We would feel it as if it were done to ourselves. We will know how to be loyal to the friendship forged by centuries of history and beautiful principles. [prolonged applause] Long live Mexico! Long live the friendship between the peoples of Cuba and Mexico! Long live President Jose Lopez Portillo! Fatherland or death! [crowd yells back "We shall win," prolonged applause]

Lopez Portillo Address

PA030201 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2234 GMT 2 Aug 80

[Speech by Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo during Mexico-Cuba solidarity rally in Havana--live]

[Text] Cubans one and all: I come from Mexico extending the hand of an honest friend. [applause] I come representing all Mexicans in this historic setting, which is an expression of an historic era which penetrates it and finds an echo in your hearts. This great plaza is the focus of Cuba's contemporary history. [applause]

In fact, Cubans, during this unforgettable, huge welcome it seemed to me that every Cuban was a crowd, and now, facing this big crowd, I believe all Cubans are a single man: Fidel Castro. [applause] Never before, Cuban friends, have I faced such a great crowd, but I tell you your faces are not unfamiliar to me; a few hours ago I saw them inside the Palace of the Revolution, in that big, beautiful mural by Portocarrero. That is a picture of all of you and all of Cuba. [applause] It depicts your eyes. It contains your faces, the cyclones and the vortices of this immortal island. It reflects the spirit, the face, the stregnth, the energy, and vortex of Cuba. [applause] Here at this square I feel that I am in the eye of a storm, in the eyes of all of you, who are now the center of Cuba's strength. [applause]

I thank you, as the commander has thanked you, for giving up your Saturday afternoon to be here. [applause, shouts] But I know it is good to be together when there are good things and victories to celebrate [applause, shouts] and today you Cubans are celebrating six gold medals, which your strength...[applause, shouts] They are a prize for your organizational ability, your determination, your courage, your technique, your effort, the cultural effort of sports, which is one of the greatest expressions of modern culture and of all time. [applause]

I am with you, Cuban brothers, in this square of the alliance between the people and their leaders. I know that Marti did not speak here, but there is talk of Marti here. One thinks about and feels him every day. He is standing in front of us [applause] in a stone representation of the body of which he asked so much.

It looks like a cloud, with the thoughtful countenance that the front of glory has from here. [as heard] [applause]

I know that major decisions are discussed here, that Cuban solidarity is expressed here, that big decisions are reached here and that poor devils are condemned from here. [shouts of "viva", applause] I also know, Cuban friends, that the Yara call to arms [grito de Yara] became lucidity, courage and determination following Marti's death, but it ended in self-determination, continued as a revolution and now is being administered as a government by Fidel and the leaders of this great Cuba. [applause]

It is a single line, the line of Cuban freedom, the route that Marti wanted his people to follow, namely, the route of decolonization to reach the dignity of the Cuban people, and the dignity of the Cuban people is standing in front of us, for our sake and with us here, today. [applause]

Self-determination is the cornerstone, the basic truth of our peoples and that self-determination is a keynote here in Cuba. This hurricane-prone Caribbean has been on the map of all empires. Some on their way in and others on their way out, all empires have come here and have infiltrated us. We have gotten rid of them. They have come back. We will get rid of them again. [applause]

It has been on the map of empires, but it is also our area of responsibility. To want self-determination is to want to follow our own advice, count on our own resourcefulness, be and do what we plan and want. This is our main responsibility. Self-determination is the active expression of sovereignty, and sovereignty permits nations to avail themselves of systems and governments--the governments that they want, and not imposed ones. This is what self-determination means and this is its value. [applause]

At the turn of the century, in a silent, painful struggle of many years, Mexico achieved its revolution. In the middle of the century Cuba achieved its revolution, and at the end of the century other nations are making similar efforts. This is and should be the history of our America. [applause] Mexicans don't want what began so well at the turn of the century to become undone at the end of the century through inefficiency or injustice. We are permanently striving to make our revolution an active truth, a constant truth. At a time of international disarray, that is a hard task which requires day-to-day efforts, but we are making and we will make those efforts at home and abroad. [applause] Self-determination means following one's own course, but different courses in no way preclude friendship, aid, cooperation and understanding. It is other interests that divide us, separate us and exploit us. That is why Mexico disapproves of and condemns any bipolarity, because we know its lines are crossed and it is short-circuiting in many areas. [laughter, applause]

We do not want areas of influence either, because we know that their advantages are like glass beads and dishes of lentils. We know that when there is dissidence in the area of influence the result is repression and that its normal situation is disorder and exploitation. That is why we reprove, condemn and combat the areas of influence of all hegemonies. [applause]

We also know, Cuban brothers, that no political system is free of problems. It only analyzes them well and solves them. No political system can guarantee that a country will not have problems, but it can guarantee that it will have paths to solve them. And that is the important thing. Our paths and our systems should permit us to solve the problems of today, of tomorrow and of our children's tomorrow. That is what we can ask of our systems. [applause]

And so we have to condemn all holy alliances, all the organizations which, through economic disorder, are depriving us of what belongs to us and are keeping us from enjoying it and leading a more prosperous and worthy life. We know that a political system should permit men to analyze their problems and solve them with their own resources through economic and political independence.

This is what a system hopes to do for its people. That is why we say that the international order should insure freedom so the nations can analyze and use their economic resources without being exploited and permit them to live worthily with decorum and decency with those resources. That is why we advocate the right of all nations to use their natural resources, their intelligence, their manpower. [applause]

We command respect and we want to be self-sufficient with solidarity. That is why we supported the proposal for cooperation that Commander Castro made on behalf of the nonaligned countries at the United Nations. [applause]

That is why we suggested at the United Nations a strategy to achieve that goal, namely, a worldwide energy plan based on the idea that it is the responsibility of all mankind to march in an orderly way from the oil era to the era of other, alternate energy sources, taking advantage of and prolonging the oil era so as to more confortably secure the solutions that may be remotely possible for many countries that do not have oil or technological alternative now. For this reason we regard our proposal as a strategy for international cooperation. [applause]

Since in a world of skepticism, suspicion and selfishness, one's word is not enough, we want to commit ourselves in deed. At first we will do so modestly, but we expect it will set the example for other nations and we hope that international shame will pressure everyone into deciding to order the relations between the mighty and the poor, between the industrialized countries and the Third World countries. This is the value of our proposal. It is modest but has a clean political intention. [applause]

But, Cuban friends, to have self-sufficiency with solidarity, to be able to have cooperation, we need peace, we need to live in peace. That is why we condemn the cold war. That is why we condemn the arms buildup. We do not want full cartridge pouches and empty plates, just as we do not want full pockets for the arms dealers. [applause] Nothing can be achieved in this disordered world if we do not make up our minds to have detente. In this area, America is tense. There is shooting. Cubans, let us make an effort in solidarity so that detente will be fulfilled. Let us make an organized effort to maintain ourselves in that struggle against the tensions that oppress us, that place us on a knife's edge. Let us make an effort so that the powerful will understand that they are not the masters of mankind but that they are part of mankind. [applause]

We know that, as Benito Juarez put it, respect for the rights of others is the road to peace, but we want an active and fruitful peace which will raise our peoples so we can build Pioneers palaces for our children, so we can let the children of the world [applause] deliver kerchiefs of friendship, such as this one that a pretty Cuban girl gave me at the Pioneers Palace today. [applause]

Cuban brothers, that is why we want peace; to be what we are as the oracle at Delphi wanted, required and ordered; so Cuba can be Cuba, so Mexico can be Mexico, so we can be ourselves every day. That is why we want peace. [applause]

Cuban brothers, I want to leave here with the echo of the word "peace." If I came with the honest hand of a friend, I want to leave here with a white rose.

Thank you very much. [applause]

Visit to Pioneer City

FL021747 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 2 Aug 80

[Text] Accompanied by Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo this morning visited the Jose Marti Pioneer City. Upon the arrival of the illustrious visitor and the delegation accompanying him to the Pioneer center, the Cuban children chanted slogans alluding to the friendship between the Cuban and Mexican peoples, and accorded them a warm welcome. Pioneer (Aracelis Mir), an eighth grade student of the Comdr Camilo Cienfuegos school in El Cerro, welcomed the Mexican president on behalf of the rest of the Pioneers. A detachment of Pioneer vanguard members presented the Pioneer neckerchief to Lopez Portillo, Fidel and other members of the visiting delegation.

The Mexican president and his host, accompanied by the high-level delegation, then toured the Jose Marti Pioneer City, visiting Che Guevara's home, the Marti Plaza and marine facilities.

Mediation Offer

PA031610 Paris AFP in Spanish 1453 GMT 3 Aug 80

[Text] Havana, 3 Aug (AFP)--Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo suggested this morning that Mexico could mediate between the United States and Cuba. He made it clear, however, that no one had requested such mediation thus far.

The possibility was confirmed with pleasure by the Mexican president, who held a news conference early today before winding up his visit to Cuba, which began Thursday.

Lopez Portillo said in that regard that nothing would be more pleasant to us than to be useful in this or any other attempt at establishing conciliation and harmony to bring peace to the area.

Nothing has been requested from us but if this were the case we would comply, he added.

The Mexican president also clarified a statement recently made by him that his government would not tolerate any aggression against Cuba, saying that it is valid for all other friendly countries in the area.

It would be regrettable if expressions of solidarity based on basic principles were to elicit a childish reaction from the United States, Lopez Portillo said, reiterating that his statement was not a sentimental or emotional outburst.

We must respect rights if we want to live amid order and respecting rights means not tolerating abuse either in our case or in someone else's case. We do not want for others what we do not want for ourselves, Lopez Portillo said.

Other statements made by the Mexican president in his news conference were:

Oil: Cuba does not need Mexican fuel because the Soviet Union guarantees its supplies, but the door is always open for it to participate in the agreement that Mexico and Venezuela will sign today in order to share this energy source with the countries of the area.

Agreement: Neither El Salvador nor any other country will be excluded from the benefits of this agreements. We do not want to deprive the people of it as they cannot be blames for relative circumstances.

El Salvador: We deeply regret the situation as well as the process of authentic class struggle there.

Nonaligned movement: We have preferred to maintain our independence in this and other areas, in line with our traditions and idiosyncracies.

Puerto Rico: Regarding this, Mexico maintains its policy of defending the right to self-determination.

Further on News Conference

PA032300 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 3 Aug 80

[Text] In a news conference in Havana shortly before leaving Cuba, Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo reiterated the firm ties between the Cuban and Mexican peoples in an age-old bond of reciprocal solidarity which has been confirmed by his visit.

Before hundreds of newsmen, who reported on his visit and who gathered at the Mexican Embassy in Havana early this morning, Lopez Portillo reiterated his firm solidarity with Cuba and the other Latin American and Caribbean countries. This is not a phrase to flatter the Cubans, the Mexican president said, but a policy of principles that has been applied by Mexico throughout history, since both our peoples have experienced aggressions and plunder.

Lopez Portillo expressed his great joy and deep gratitude over the warm welcome the Cuban Government and people gave him and his delegation. He said this once again shows the close ties of friendship, brotherhood and cooperation between the two nations.

The Mexican president said that the five agreements signed during his visit to Cuba will strengthen the ties of bilateral cooperation existing between the two countries.

Replying to a Radio Havana question on the colonial situation in Puerto Rico and the U.S. attempts to annex that island, Lopez Portillo said that Mexico condemns all forms of colonialism and neocolonialism in Latin America and the Caribbean and expresses its opposition to the permanence of any type of colonial enclave in the continent. As in the case of Belize, he stressed, we think that people are the ones who must decide their own destiny.

In another part of the news conference, Lopez Portillo condemned the constant and systematic violation of human rights in El Salvador and demanded respect for the Salvadoran people's right to decide their own destiny without foreign intervention. We deeply regret the situation prevailing in El Salvador where an authentic class struggle is taking place, the Mexican president added.

He also expressed Mexico's support for SELA and reiterated Mexico's sympathies toward the nonaligned movement. He said that Mexico views with concern how the process in favor of detente, which until a short time ago characterized international relations, is being replaced by a process leading to cold war and violence among nations.

Lopez Portillo said that the agreement with Venezuela on the supply of petroleum to the Central American countries is Mexico's contribution to the security and peace of those nations and a modest contribution to Latin American integration and peace and cooperation among peoples.

Lopez Portillo announced that after his visit to Costa Rica he will make a stopover in Managua to talk with the Nicaraguan Government leaders, since he was unable to attend the 19 July events to mark the first anniversary of the Sandinist revolution's triumph.